THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THE BLUE BOOK

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF PUBLIC EXPENSES.

The Government Employes, their Sinecures and Hard Places—The Salaries of the Men who Represent the Country Abroad—A Curious Study.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The government "blue book," which is always issued just before a new session of congress comes in, is now being prepared, and will be given to the public in a short time. It contains in each issue the names of all government employes with the date of their employment, the state of their birth, the state from which each was appointed, the salary each one gets, the name of the position he holds, and the location where he is employed. The "blue book' grows larger every year, or rather every two years, for its publication is decennial. That of four years ago contained about 1,000 pages in its two volumes, that of two years ago had at least 1,300, and the one for 1883 will contain, it is expected, 1,500 pages.

The book is a curious study. There is, as has been thousands of times told, a constan rush for government position. People will go to almost any length for government position. They come here to Washington, and spend weeks and months and even years here. They haunt public men and public places. They are willing to undergo any humiliation or suffer any agony of expense and suspense to get place. Failing in this, they are willing to pay money for place. Often advertisements appear in the daily papers offering one hundred, two hundred, three hundred and even five hundred dollars to any one who will procure them a government appointment.

Others offer a considerable sum of money in hand and a large percentage of their salary so long as they hold the place. From this one would suppose that government positions were perfect bonanzas, so to speak, and that the salaries attached to them were princely in their proportions. A gentleman holding an important position in the treasury was not long since asking of your correspondent what a successful newspaper correspondent might make in Washington, and being informed, in general terms, responded, with an air of surprise, "Why, that's better than a government position, isn't it?" That is the key to the general view of a "government position" as entertained by three-fourths of the people in Washington, and by a large proportion of the people outside of the city and the government service.

In view of this general belief that the government employe is a prince, the "blue book" is extremely interesting. The president, as everybody knows, gets $50,000 a year. Some people say that the presidents don't save anything out of their salaries. That is probably not true. There is no reason why they should not. They have not only their house rent furnished free, but the expenses of the white house are paid out of the public purse. An appropriation for this especial purpose is made at every session of congress. The president certainly ought to save money out of his salary, and probably does. Possibly a few of the foreign representatives of this government save something out of their salaries, but probably not. Their expenses abroad are very heavy, and much is expected of them, both socially and personally.

The ministers at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg get $17,500 each; those at Vienna, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Yeddo, Rome, Mexico and Madrid get $12,000 a year each; those at Guatemala, Santiago and Lima, $10,000 each; those to Venezuela, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, Hayti, the United States of Colombia, Belgium and the Argentine Republic, $7,500 each; the consuls general to Rio de Janeiro, Paris, London and Havana, $6,000 each; the cabinet officers get $8,000 a year each, and don't save a cent of it. They are really the most poorly paid men, considering what is expected of them in the government service. They are expected to entertain early and often and on a grand scale, and instead of having everything furnished them as it is for the president, they must furnish it all themselves. The result is that none of them can save anything out of the $8,000 a year which they are allowed.

The collector of customs at New York gets $12,000 a year, and should be able to save something from it. The collector at Boston gets $8,000 a year, so does that at Philadelphia, and those at New Orleans, San Francisco and Baltimore get $7,000. The commissioner of internal revenue gets $6,000, the general of the army and admiral of the navy get $13,500 each, the lieutenant-general of the army $11,000, the vice-admiral in the navy $9,000, the rear-admirals $6,000, major-generals $7,500 each, and brigadier-generls $5,500.

The vice-president of the United States gets $8,000 a year. The senators and representatives and stenographers in congress get $5,000 a piece, and so do the comptroller of the currency, the first and second comptrollers of the treasury and the commanders in the navy. A few ones—not over three or four—get $5,000 each, as do the interpreters at Peking and one or two other points. The postmaster at New York gets $8,000 a year, and that one ends the list of persons in the employ of government who receive anything more than a living salary. With two-thirds of these the amount they receive is not more than they are expected to spend, and not more than they do spend. A few of the heads of bureaus get $4,000 a year, and a few postmasters receive about the same, but of the whole 100,000 of officeholders not one in ten gets more than a bare living.

In the blue book there are columns upon columns of names with salaries ranging from $800 to $1,800 a year. Take for instance the office of supervising surgeon general of the Marine hospital service, which is now intrusted with the task of protecting the whole country from yellow fever and cholera. Its efficient head gets a bare $4,000 a year, a small sum compared with the earnings of physicians in practice in large cities, while the remainder of the employes actually average less than $100 a month apiece. The average position for which the average clerk struggles and bores his congressman to the verge of distraction pays to begin with about $1,000 a year, and seldom reaches more than fifty per cent more than that, while not a few who spend months in search of office are finally content to begin at $800 a year, and happy if they ever reach $800 per month.

GAINING A PLACE BY MERIT.

A Young Lady Successful Under the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Miss Minnie F. Hoyt, of Connecticut, enjoys the distinction of being the first person appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department under the operation of the new civil service rules. Some time ago a vacancy among the nine-hundred-dollar lady clerks in the national bank redemption agency was made by the promotion of one lady from a thousand dollar place to one of $1,200, and another from the nine-hundred-dollar clerks to fill her place. Under the rules, the civil service commission were asked to certify four "eligibles" for the vacancy, and the names were duly returned. The four sent were the highest on the list, and Miss Hoyt's led all the rest. Her standing at the recent examination was 88.96. The next name was that of an Indiana lady whose marking was 85.75. Then came a lady from Virginia, whose average was 74.75, and the fourth was a lady from Louisiana, who was marked 73.75. Acting Secretary French indorsed the paper, "The first named person may be appointed." Miss Hoyt is about 24 years old and is a graduate of Vassar. On October 1, 1880, she was appointed a clerk in the census office at $600 a year. One month later her salary was raised to $720. In March, 1881, she was promoted to $840, in May to $1,000, and in October, 1882, to $1,200. During a part of the time she had charge of a section. She is very quick, correct and capable in every way, and is spoken of in the highest terms by Colonel Seaton, superintendent of the census, and ex-Commissioner Raum, whose neighbor she has been for some time.

When the civil service examinations were held here Colonel Seaton urged several of the clerks in the census office to enter, as he thought they might thereby secure more permanent positions than his office could give them. Miss Hoyt was among those whom the superintenpent advised to take the step. Although she was urged to enter in the twelve hundred-dollar examinations she thought her chances would be better in the lower grade, preferring to enter in the nine-hundred-dollar class and rise by promotion. Her appointment has set many to thinking who sneered at the examinations and refused to enter them.

MISS LUCY'S ANGER.

A Notorious Female Clerk Creates a Sensation on Her Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Miss Lucy Horton, a lovely and dashing brunette, well-known in local society, has threatened to throttle the treasury department. She has spoken and written the mandate. It is that she must be given a clerkship or Secretary Folger and Appointment Clerk Butler must bite the dust. Lucy is not without a history and her record is written in blood. She is probably 25 years of age, and hence cannot be classed as unsophisticated, having been a resident of this city several years. A few years ago she fired a slug of lead into the body of the son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and left him for dead. She said the young man had seduced her and betrayed her. She is tall, slender, rather vivacious and good looking. It is said she can love with a fervor seldom equaled, and hate with a vengeance worthy of a Piute.

Six months or more ago the smoke from the field where she shot young Morgan having cleared away, she applied for a position in the treasury department. She made her application in person, and was accompanied, it is said, by Mrs. Ingersoll, Representative Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, and other good and reputable people, who urged the secretary to give her a place. The people who recommended her were moved by her pleas and promises. As soon as Secretary Folger heard her name he bluntly refused to help her, but the old man was soon outmaneuvered by ardent friends. She was given a position as a "sub" for three months under another name than Lucy Horton. At the expiration of that time she succeeded in securing another three months' lease of life. It was during the last quarter that she displayed a spirit not to be courted by the saints, whereby a prominent clerk in the department was transferred from one division to another and came near losing his official head. Appointing-Clerk Butler, discovering Lucy's unenvied qualities, refused to help her to another term at the end of her last employment. Again her old desire for blood returned. She cooly entered Mr. Butler's room in the department a few days ago and informed him that unless he reinstated her she would shoot him and Secretary Folger, too, remarking with emphasis, "and I won't miss my aim, either." Mr. Butler presumed she meant immediate work, and replied that he should not treat her as others had done if she ever attempted to shoot him, but would reply with the same effect as though she were masculine.

Lucy left Mr. Butler's room with her anger unsoothed. Returning to her room on I street, northwest, she indited a note to Mr. Butler. She threatened his life if he didn't give her a place at once. She threatened the same fate to Secretary Folger. Not hearing from her note, she wrote again and again. The others were of the same purport as the first: "A clerkship or your lives, Messrs. Butler and Folger." Mr. Butler informed Secretary Folger of the woman's threats, and reported to him her desperate character, but did not say to the secretary that his life was also threatened.

Thursday Miss Horton entered the office of the appointment clerk. She was calm and her face bloodless. She was persistent. She is subject to hysterics, and, after begging to be received back, she was seized with an hysterical spasm and enacted a scene that would have moved anything but an official heart. Mr. Butler would not take her back, and refused flatly to do so. She came again yesterday, and again to-day. Her visits were long, probably of two or three hours' duration. This afternoon she repeated her threats that she would shoot Mr. Butler and the secretary, and those who know her say she does not talk so for pastime. Since she has grown so demonstrative Congressman Shalleuberger, Mrs. Ingersoll, and her other whilom influential friends have abandoned her.

LINCOLN AND M'CLELLAN.

An Alleged Letter Said to Have Been Sent by the President to the Major General.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A current story is to the effect that when McClellan was nominated for the presidency and Pendleton for the vice-presidency by the democrats at Chicago in August, 1864, President Lincoln sent General McClellan a letter by the hand of Francis P. Blair, in which he urged him to decline the nomination. In this letter the president is said to have expressed the opinion that it was almost inconceivable that a major general in the army of the United States, who had commanded the army of the Potomac, should stand upon a platform which declared the war a failure. He is said to have pointed out to McClellan that the patriotic course was to decline the nomination on the ground of dissent from the platform and urge the unanimous re-election of President Lincoln as a "war measure." General McClellan is said to have been very much impressed by this appeal. It is even said that had it not been for the stalwart advice of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and other democratic leaders he would have walked in the path that Lincoln pointed out.

HENRY VILLARD'S GERMANS.

Arrival of the English Contingent Financiers on Their Way West.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Gallia arrived here from Liverpool, bringing the English contingent of Henry Villard's party to witness the opening ceremonies of the Northern Pacific railroad. The party includes Professor James Bryce, Hon. Albert Grey, Albert Pell, Samuel Rathbone, Henry B. Samuelson, J. H. Puleston, Horace Davy and Henry Edwards, all members of the British parliament; Sir William B. Gendore, of her majesty's treasury; H. H. Gibbs, governor of the bank of England, R. Hon. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Earle Dalnousie, the earl and countess of Onslaw, Lord Justice Bowen and Lord Carrington. These guests were shown the city this afternoon. The party of Germans will leave for Niagara falls this evening.

Increase of Exports.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the week ended August 28th, were unusually large, amounting to $8,623,298. The total exports since January 1 were $233,826,304 against $218,272,122 for the same time in 1882.

THEY ALL KNEW IT.

THE PROOFS OF REPUBLICAN RASCALITY PRINTED.

Republication of Letters Which Passed Between Dorsey, Garfield, Blaine and Other Republicans in 1880, Showing that They Knowingly Bought up Indiana with Money.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Sun this morning prints copies of twenty or more letters, which passed during the presidential campaign of 1880, between Garfield, Dorsey, Blaine, Allison, Foster, Morton and other republican leaders, and the national republican committee. The letters from Garfield are to Dorsey and Governor Jewell, and relate chiefly to the conduct of the campaign in Indiana. The Sun asserts, editorially, that these letters prove that General Hancock was defeated by the use of large sums of money illegally expended in Indiana and elsewhere, with the knowledge of General Garfield and the managers of his campaign.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—A committee of fifteen democrats, appointed by a secret meeting of the democrats yesterday, are now considering the question of calling a new county convention. They will report to-morrow.

LIDDELL'S TESTIMONY.

He Fixes the Crime of the Winston Robbery Upon Frank James.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 28.—A special to the Times from Gallatin, Mo., dated yesterday, says: The court for the trial of Frank James reassembled at 1:30 p. m., when the cross examination of Dick Liddell was resumed. Liddell said he had been out in Kansas and the Indian territory since his release from prison, in Alabama. On the redirect examination, he testified that each member of the gang at the Winston robbery had two pistols. Just after they left the ground Frank reloaded his weapons, saying he and Jesse had fired several shots. Regarding the agreement of the surrender witness said before he received the promise of immunity he told Sheriff Timberlake the same story he recited here. This was after Clarience Hite had surrendered in Kentucky. This ended Liddell's testimony. W. L. Earthman, recalled, testified that Frank James when in Tennessee wore long whiskers and had a full beard. Governor Johnson of counsel for the defense here proposed to expunge Liddell's testimony from the records on the grounds that the witness was a fellow conspirator and that no accomplices testimony can be used against a co-conspirator unless he has been jointly indicted with the party on trial. The motion was overruled and an exception was noted.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—A special dispatch to the Post-Pispatch from Gallatin, Mo., says the Frank James trial was resumed this morning. The defense asked permission to introduce testimony as to the specific acts against the witness, Mrs. Bolton, with a view of attacking her credibility, the intention being to open at the murder of Wood Hite at the Ford house, for which Liddell is now under indictment, and of which Mrs. Bolton and Captain Ford were witnesses. The court decided that Mrs. Bolton could be recalled and examined, not as to the killing, but as to what she had told the neighbors who called upon her on December 5th, 1881, while the body of Hite was up stairs. Mrs. Bolton testified that Wood Hite was killed in the diningroom, but refused to answer where the body was taken. An extended cross examination failed to bring out anything definite as to the killing, or the burial of Hite's body by night, in the old spring in the pasture. She refused to answer or else could not remember. Captain Ford was next called and examined as to the burial of Hite's body. Ida Bolton was the next witness. She was present at the killing of Wood Hite. The witness was not permitted to say who did the killing. She narrated the details of the burial, of the cleaning of the room, which her mother did later. This was in direct contradiction to her mother's testimony. Willie Bolton was the next witness for the state. He positively identified Frank James as the associate of Liddell, Jesse James, and the two Hites. Captain Ford, Bob Ford and Wilbur Ford undressed the body where it had lain on the floor all day, and wrapped it in a horse blanket. They then took it out and buried it in the pasture. On the cross examination the witness admitted having said, although he did not know E. Hall and Frank James to be the same persons, he intended to swear they were anyhow. James T. Hughes and J. T. Ford were recalled and gave some unimportant testimony.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

The Blowing Up of a Hudson River Steamer—Great Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Inspector Thorne received a dispatch this afternoon stating that the excursion steamer Riverdale had blown up at the foot of Sixteenth street, North river, and calling for all ambulances in the city. The Riverdale started up the Hudson on its trip to Havrestraw, at 3 o'clock p. m., with fifty passengers on board, from the foot of Harrison street. When opposite the foot of Thirteenth street her boiler exploded. Eye witnesses on shore saw what seemed to be the whole of the inside of the vessel fly into the air with the report like a discharge of cannon. The shell of the hull careered over, but continued up the stream from the momentum of its own speed, until it went down, bow first, at the foot of 15th street. About twenty of the passengers, including everybody in the cabins, were blow up in the explosion. The rest seized the life preservers and jumping over the rail into the river, were picked up by a number of tug boats that immediately put out from the New York and Jersey shores to their assistance. How many were saved or how many drowned and killed is as yet entirely unknown. The most conflicting reports are in circulation.

Not more than ten lives are positively known to be lost. Among those blown up and badly scalded is said to be Gardner, the evangelist. On the arrival of the ambulances the body of Mrs. Sisson, of Tarrytown, was brought ashore in a boat. Her grandson, whose name is Chapin, had jumped from the upper deck, and was picked up by the tug boats. This was the only body recovered at 4 o'clock p. m. A half hour after the explosion, Captain Smith, who was in command of the Riverdale, stated that while on deck he heard a low rumble and immediately the boilers blew up, and the vessel began to sink. He could not explain the cause of the explosion. The tugs are now cruising about the scene. George A. Davies, fireman of the Riverdale, was terribly scalded by the escaping steam. He was picked up by the tug boat. The Riverdale was an old boat and ran up the river from this city to Haverstraw and Cornwall.

Of the passengers aboard, some were blown up with an explosion, but from the best accounts obtainable their number was small, as there were few in the cabins at the time. No exact idea can, at present, be gained as to the number of passengers on board, or the number of lives lost. Accounts of the number of passengers on board vary from 50 to 200 and of the killed from ten to fifty. The force of the explosion was downward apparently. The rapidity with which the vessel sank, showing that her bottom was blown out. Hardly a minute elapsed between the explosion and the sinking of the shattered hull in the whirlpool into which the struggling swimmers were drawn. The river was strewn with wreckage.

A FLYING GRINDSTONE.

RICHMOND, August 28.—Spencer Coleman, colored, was instantly killed here to-day by the bursting of a large grindstone, which was being tried for the first time. Coleman was standing about 30 feet from the stone when a piece weighing 15 pounds struck him, knocking the top of his head off. One piece went through a nine inch wall, making a hole almost as large as an ordinary door, and another piece went through the roof of the building, tearing up the planks right and left.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE.

An Inventor Who Claims That Conversation Across the Atlantic Will be Possible.

NEW YORK, August 28.—There is an inventor in the village of Flushing, L. I., who believes he has an apparatus that will revolutionize the telephone business, and materially increase the usefulness of the Atlantic cable. He has rooms in a large boarding house about a block from the railroad station. Here he has passed the last four months at work upon his invention. His name is Webster Gillett. He is from Michigan. A reporter found him seated in a little room, in which were tables loaded with electric apparatus, and a network of wires stretched between the walls.

The inventor appeared to be about forty years old. He has lively, dark blue eyes, a high forehead that bulges in the region of constructiveness, brown mustache and side whiskers, and a ruddy and healthful countenance. On the largest table in the room stood a disk about thirteen inches in diameter. Projecting from the center of one face of the disk was a funnel-shaped object. Running into the table from the lower edge of the disk were a number of wires. On the table arranged in a row a short distance from the wires were ten black cylindrical induction coils. That is what the reporter noticed. This the inventor said:

"That funnel-shaped object in the center of the disk is the resonator. You see that it is not like the speaking tube of an ordinary telephone. The larger part of the funnel is held to the mouth. The volume of the voice, instead of being concentrated in a small space, as in other telephones, is spread over, and causes the whole metallic diaphragm to vibrate. You will notice on the opposite side of the disk there are ten deviating points, which are held in position by ten rubber arms, that may remind you somewhat of a cuttlefish. When you talk through the speaking tube or resonator, the metallic diaphragm, or, popularly speaking, the tin plate, vibrates. The vibrations are communicated to the ten deviating points or needles. The needles penetrate through rubber cushions into small brass cylinders containing granulated carbon. The cylinders are secured in their places by ten brass arms attached to the rim of the disk that holds the metallic plate. Ten wires run through the arms from primaries of the their induction coils and return to respective poles. The ten secondary wires from the induction coils are carried to a plug switch, so arranged as to place one or as many wires as may be desired in circuit. The power of ten batteries, ten induction coils and a corresponding number of deviating points, acted upon simultaneously by a single vibrating tin plate, may thus be concentrated upon a single wire. This is something that has never been done before. I claim that conversation can be carried on over an ordinary telegraph wire, with my telephone, between points 2,600 miles apart. Twelve words a minute is considered a fair rate of transmission over the Atlantic cable. By using this telephone 120 words a minute may be transmitted, if a short hand writer is employed as a receiver. All the important features of my invention are new. By the use of the granulated carbon and the rubber cushions, into which the needles penetrate, I secure a steady, uninterruptable sound.

Mr. Gillett went into an adjoining room, where he had another telephone connecting with the one on the table. The receiving tube of the new aparatus was put in position. After a few minutes it began to emit a series of distinct "hellos" in a bass voice.

After returning to the room Mr. Gillett said that ten batteries, ten deviating points and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery and a corresponding number of other necessary electrical agencies. He thought the time was not remote when we could not only speak across the ocean, but also see those to whom we might be speaking. He said that an experiment with the new telephone probably would be made in ten days between places in Maine and Massachusetts, five hundred miles apart

LOUIS PHILIP II.

The Spanish Ministry to Resign—The French in Annam.

PARIS, August 28.—The Golois says that it hears that Prince Jerome Napoleon intends to publish a manifesto to be issued coinciding with the funeral of count de Chambord. Placards appeared in various quarters of Paris to day, inviting the citizens to rally to the support of the monarchy under Louis Phillipe the second. The placards were destroyed by the police.

O'DONNELL, THE AVENGER.

CAPE TOWN, August 28.—Patrick O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, has arrived here. He wishes to be tried in Cape Town. An application for a writ of habeas corpus will be made to the supreme court. It is believed that Mrs. Carey will give important evidence which she has hitherto withheld on account of her husband. The crown will demand that O'Donnell be removed to England by a warrant issued by the governor of Cape Colony, under section 35 of the imperial fugitive offender's act of 1881. The supreme court has rejected the appeal of O'Donnell to be tried here. O'Donnell sailed for England to-day.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

EGERSSZEEG, August 28.—Large bands of peasants armed with guns and axes entered Rakilloevoe today, and plundered thirteen Jewish shops. They subsequently left the place but threatened to return. The troops have been summoned to prevent further disturbance. The annual fairs have been forbidden.

RUSSIAN CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—The official estimates of the wheat and other crops in Russia show that the yield will be generally satisfactory.

ANNAM AND FRANCE.

PARIS, August 28.—The emperor of Annam has not yet accepted the treaty submitted to him by M. Harmand, French civil commissioner, but he will probably accept it. In addition to the conditions before announced, the treaty requires guarantees that the French protectorate shall be recognized over all Annam. The success of the French in Annam has rendered China more hostile to them. Chinese troops continue to arrive on the Yun Nan frontier.

The French after taking King Haiduon persued the Annamites for three days. They also seized the villiage of Phubins.

THE BATAVIAN EARTHQUAKE.

BATAVIA, August 28.—The eruption of the volcano on the ireland of Kranatoa continues North Bautam, in Java is covered with ashes, mud and stones. The crops are ruined and the roads and bridges are damaged. The European quarter of Angier and the Chinese camp at Merak have been swept away by an overflow of the rivers. A tidal wave also swamped the lower quarters of Batovia.

THE MINISTRY TO RESIGN.

LONDON, August 28.—A dispatch to a local news agency from Madrid says Prime Minister Sagosta will to-day tender to King Alfonso his resignation of the cabinet.

AN ARMED DEMAND

FOR THE LYNCHING OF THE HAERTEL MURDERERS.

Two Hundred Men Surround Chatham County Jail and Demand the Prisoners—The Cool Resistance of Jailer Russel—The Party Induced to Leave—Investigating the Murder.

SAVANNAH, August 28.—Last night about 12 o'clock a body of two hundred men, who composed two squads, coming up from different directions, proceeded to the jail for the purpose of lynching the two negroes confined there on the charge of murdering Henry and Sarah Haertel. The crowd chose a leader who knocked at the jail door, and demanded entrance. Jailer Waring Russell appeared at the upper window, and upon learning the intention of the crowd, refused positively to comply with their wishes. He stated that no one as yet knew who the guilty parties were, that the prisoners he had inside were only arrested on suspicion, but he added: "If I had the guilty party in jail now, you should not have them. The law must take its course, and while I am in a position to aid it, I will do so." Several policemen, who were in the vicinity of the jail, had sounded there whistles in the meantime, and while Jailer Russell was parleying with the would-be lynchers, General Anderson, chief of police, accompanied by a squad of men.

ARMED WITH CARBINES,

arrived on the scene. General Anderson made the crowd a short address, counselling law and order, and above all patience in awaiting developments of the near future. He was heard quietly, and when he was through, it was evident that his moderate but firm language had exercised a good influence on the hot blood and hasty disposition on the part of the men. They quietly

DISPERSED TO THEIR HOMES.

No more trouble is expected. The crowd at the jail was not an irresponsible rabble but some of the best and most respectable men in the city. This is shown by the readiness with which they listened to the argument against the policy of their intention and the cheerfulness with which they abandoned the project when convinced that it was not wise and best to proceed.

INVESTIGATING THE MYSTERY.

This morning at ten o'clock, testimony was resumed by the coroner's jury. A motion was passed excluding representatives of the press, as the publication of the evidence at this juncture was deemed inadvisable. A Times reporter, however, interviewed some witnesses while awaiting a summons, and learned that the deceased Haertel, and a negro Jonas Jackson, owner of the bloody clothes, and who is now in jail, were involved in a personal difficulty with each other a short time ago. Jackson cursed the deceased, and said: "If you are so greedy that you have got to sell liquor on Sunday to make money, I'll see if I can't give you something else to do."

He doubtless meant by this to report him which he did, and subsqueutly testified against him. The coroner stated that the evidence was growing stronger against a party now in jail, but called no name though he undoubtedly meant Jackson. That Collins, Jackson and Hamilton, who are now in custody, either committed the crime or know who did do it is a proposition that amounts almost to an axiom. Things will have to take a queer turn if they are exonrated.

The bloody clothes found in the house of the two latter are yet unexplained and unaccounted for by them. One of these garments, a pair of pants, contains a print of a bloody hand on the front of the right leg, between the knee and the top, as if the hand had been hurriedly clapped there. The coroner's jury, over their own names, publish in the Times this afternoon, the following card: We, the jurymen, investigating the murder of Henry Haertel and wife, have since been empanelled, searched minutely into the case and are still doing so, and this morning received information that a body of men assembled at the county jail last night for the purpose, we are led to believe, of lynching the party or parties now in jail, placed there on suspicion, which goes to show that they ignore the jurymen by their action. We have became special detectives and have searched the county for evidence, and feel we are discharging our duty as jurors, and will continue to do so until the case has been thoroughly investigated.

KILLING HIM INSTANTLY.

Near Hawkinsville, to-day, W. L. Hendley shot J. D. McIntyre twice in the breast and abdomen, killing him instantly.

OPPRESSIVE INSURANCE.

The Savannah Merchants Demand Free Trade and No Monopoly.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 28.—At a large meeting of the merchants and business men held last night to consider the question of the increased rates of insurance, a preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously as follows:

Whereas, The recent action of the Southeastern tariff association underwriters, in increasing the rates of insurance and requiring the insertion of the average clause in the policies on cotton, rice and naval stores is a serious blow to the business of the city and state, making doubtful and unsatisfactory as security, the products of our section, which seek a market at this port, and which require a very large amount of capital and credit in order to handle them.

Whereas, Upon the terms required in the proposed policies, our banks have notified us that they will be compelled to reduce the line of credit, all merchants who are accustomed to use these articles as collaterals, and thus seriously affect the volume of our business and the prosperity of our city. The resolutions (1) oppose an increase of the rates and the inserting of the average clause; (2) appreciate the course of the local board of underwriters in urging their companies to rescind the obnoxious and injurious action, and resolving that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to said companies; (3) favor a repeal of the law requiring the $25,000 deposit in bonds as being unnecessary, exacting and injurious; (4) urging our senator and representatives to introduce and press to passage a bill giving the relief, which is needed by a repeal of the present law; (5) that the accompanying memorial be sent to them with the request that it be presented by them to the general assembly of the state now in session.

Your memorialists respespectfully and earnestly appeals to you to repeal the law requiring assurances, incorporated by other states, to deposit with the treasurer of the state bonds to the amount of $25,000, as a condition upon which they may be permitted to transact business in this state. The constitution of this state makes ample provision for the security of policy holders, and the additional exaction of the statute is unnecessary for the protection of the people. It has prevented a large number of solvent companies from engaging in the business in the state limits; has caused a monopoly which imposes upon us arbitrary, unjust exactions, both as to the rate of our premiums on insurance and the the terms of insurance, and places us at the mercy of those who can, under existing law, have no competition. Your memorialists are at present suffering from the increased rates, and the new condition required of us, which seriously affect our business interests. The terms of insurance on cotton, the most important article of commerce in our state, must affect the facility of the handling of it, and the extra charges and burdens which are imposed on it hardly by the insurance companies are at least a tax upon the farmers of the country. Give us free trade and no monopoly in the insurance business, with no exactions or restrictions, except those imposed by our state constitution, and we think we shall, in the free competition of solvent companies, have a guarantee against injustice in rates and terms. While we, your memorialists, are now feeling keenly and perhaps the first evil effects of the course of the insurance companies, the rates applied to us by them affect alike all the people of the state, who are in trade, and all producers in the state, and the remedy we suggest will be a general benefit to all.

A MARINE CASE.

A Baltimore special to the Times this afternoon says the board of inspectors which has had under consideration the evidence adduced as to the recent collision between the steamship William Lawrence, of the Merchants and Miners' transportation line, plying between Savannah and Baltimore, and the schooner Sarah Lavina, off Point Lookout, Chesapeake Bay, to-day rendered a decision fully exonorating the officers of the steamers from all responsibility attaching to the unfortunate affair.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The steamship Nachoochee from New York, City of Savannah from Philadelphia arrived, and Wm. Lawrence for Baltimore sailed to-day.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY SUGGESTED.

Was the Late Hon. J. D. Matthews Poisoned—The Malice of a Blackmailer.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, Ga., August 28.—Captain E. P. Eberhart, of this city, has been receiving anonymous letters attempting to make him the victim of a scheme of blackmailing and villainy. The purpose of them seems to be to exact the property inherited from his late wife to her relatives from him. The second letter was received through the postoffice of this place to-day. It was written in a good hand, and has the appearance of coming from an educated person. The letter acknowledges a crime of an almost horrible nature, that the late Hon. James D. Matthews, of Lexington, Ga., was poisned because he refused to accede to the demands made upon Captain Eberhart. Colonel Matthews's end was most singular, and many of his friends have long supposed that his death was not natural. This letter shows new light on the subject. Captain Eberhart will spare neither time nor money in ferreting out the sender of these letters.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. C. W. McWhorter died very suddenly this morning at the residence of Mr. George C. Thomas, of paralysis of the heart.

Saturday morning, while in the field at work, Mr. John Chandler, of Madison county, discovered his barn on fire. It burned very rapidly, and nothing was saved. He had two thousand bundles of fodder, this year's crop of oats and a considerable quantity of forage. He thinks it was the work of an incendiary.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

It is rumored that a business change of a startling nature will take place on Broad street soon. Mr. Alex. Nabors has commenced work on a store house and wagon yard on his lot, just outside the corporate limits of the city. A washing rain fell at Jefferson and Harmony Grove Saturday. At the former place the high water carried away one of the best built mill dams in Jackson county.

CRIMINAL EVENTS.

Jenkins Refused a Change of Venue—Double Murder and Suicide.

MANSFIELD, La., August 28.—The application of the Jenkins brothers for a change of venue to Caddo parish was overruled by Judge Logan. Both sides announce themselves ready for trial. The case will be called at once.

GALVESTON, August 28.—A special to the News from San Antonio says a fire broke out here last night which destroyed F. Gross & Co.'s buildings, entailing a loss of $250,000; insurance $91,000.

VANDALIA, ILL., August 28.—Louis Phillips and Jacob Rosenbrooks were killed this morning, near London City, in a duel, growing out of disrespectful remarks made by Phillips concerning Rosenbrooks sister. Both men fell mortally wounded at the first fire. Phillips was a school teacher, twenty-two years of age.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—The trial of James Nutt, the slayer of Lyman Dukes, will be commenced at Uniontown, Penn., next week.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 28.—Jacob Oldenbarger and Jacob Bush had a lawsuit. This was in a justice's court, which was decided in favor of the latter. Meeting Bush on the street about 10 o'clock, Oldenbarger drew a pistol and fired, killing Bush instantly. Turning from Bush, he shot Samuel Campbell, who was passing at the time, probably fatally. He then aroused the street and putting the pistol to his own head shot himself dead. It is probable that the shooting of Campbell was accidental, as the latter was in no way connected with the case.

THE FLAMES.

The Sensation of Continued Incendiarism in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 28.—James Gouldman, lately a member of the fire department, was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the Norvell house yesterday, and held to await the action of the grand jury. Last night there was another attempt at incendiarism, making eight within ten days. The community is greatly alarmed and guards are employed to protect property.

GALVESTON, August 28.—A fire in Laredo on Sunday night destroyed the store of Randall & Co., drugs, Cohn & Brothers, and Floyd & Co., dry goods. Loss $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

FATALLY STABBED.

Another Murder Reported From Dade County Georgia.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, August 28.—A difficulty occurred at Trenton, Dade county, Ga., this afternoon in which one Sitton was seriously if not fatally stabbed by Sells, roadmaster of the Trenton district. The difficulty grew out of Sells ordering Sitton's son home because he said he would not work. Sitton is thought to be seriously cut, the knife penetrating to the hollow. Sells escaped arrest and fled.

The End of the Strike.

GALVESTON, August 28.—The white screwmen at this port, numbering over fifteen hundred, who have been on a strike since the organization of the colored screwmen's association, several months ago, returned to work to-day. The negroes charge the ship brokers with combining to keep up the rivalry between the white and colored screwmen. The conclusion of the strike will probably cause a sharp decline in fares.

The Arkansas Colored Men.

LITTLE ROCK, August 28.—The colored state convention adjourned to-day after a day's session. Delegates were appointed to the National colored convention at Louisville, and a central committee appointed to look after the interests of the colored people in Arkansas. Among the resolutions was one reciting that no white murderer of a negro was ever hanged in Arkansas.

Heavy Damage.

CHICAGO, August 28.—A dispatch to the Journal from Janesville, Wis., says a furious hail storm night practically destroyed the entire tobacco crop of Rock county. The damage is estimated at fully $100,000.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

A Revenue Officer and a Railroad Conductor in Dispute—Gordon Superior Court—The Reunion of the Fifth Georgia Volunteers—A Strange Malformation—Other News.

Special to The Constitution.

CANTON, August 27.—Your snakes generally are of extraordinary proportions, but your Concordia correspondent in August 26th "out Herods Herod" with a rattler four feet long, ten rattles and a button and eighteen inches in circumference. A schoolboy would inform you that to measure eighteen inches circumference said snake must have a diameter of 5 8-11 inches, or expressed in decimals 5.73 nearly, or by comparison large enough for a substantial "back log" for an old-fashioned fireplace. Tell them to make length greater or circumference less.

Columbus, Georgia.

DEATH OF THE SEXTON.

Special to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, August 28.—Mr. James Lynahan, an old citizen, and for many years city sexton, died at the hospital this evening. He has been an invalid for several years.

The Salisbury nine of this city, played the Sealites a match game of baseball, and on the grounds of the latter at Seale, Alabama, this evening.

Senator Colquitt is in the city, the guest of Colonel James M. Russell. He returns to Atlanta to-morrow.

McNutt, Georgia.

ON A VISIT.

Special to the Constitution.

MCNUTT, August 28.—Judge Bramling and his accomplished daughter, Miss Emma, of Pulaski, Tenn., has just paid us a pleasant visit. We will be pleased to see them again on their return from Washington. Mr. D. Y. Hodge, of Athens, is visiting his parental hearth. We are all very glad to see boys of our own production. Mrs. T. J. Lester and Mrs. Judge Pittard, of Athens, are the guests of Mrs. George Paine.

The Primitive Baptists held their service in the academy yesterday. Their pastor, F. M. McLeroy admonished the elect to observe the teaching of the Savior and the non-elect to observe morality and sobriety that they might have the respect of those whose election has been made sure.

Augusta, Georgia.

THE FIFTH GEORGIA.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, August 28.—A number of delegates to the reunion of the Fifth Georgia regiment have already arrived, and a large number are expected tomorrow morning. To-morrow will be devoted entirely to business. On Thursday there will be a social reunion at the Schutzen Platz, when an address will be delivered by Major Joseph B. Cumming. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance.

The umbrella mender, said to have been seen in Augusta, walked publicly about the streets without any attempt at concealment, and cannot be the man who so brutally assaulted the barkeeper of Smith's saloon in Greensboro.

RAIDING THE VAGRANTS.

A raid will be made in a few days upon all the white and colored vagrants in the city, who will be tried by the city court.

Covington, Georgia.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Special to The Constitution.

COVINGTON, August 28.—Dr. Orr's normal institute, which has been in session at the college for the past four weeks, closed to-day. Fifty-one have been enrolled for the month. The instructors, President W. B Bonnell, of the college, and Professor H. C. Mitchell, of the public schools of Atlanta, have labored faithfully and effectively, presenting an endless variety of new and bright methods of teaching the prescribed elementary branches—"Just such methods as the schools of the country need so badly," as School Cammissioner Stewart, of this county, said at the institute a few days ago. Pity it is that more teachers don't desert the blue-back spelling book tyranny, and gird themselves up for attractive and rational work.

THE FIRST BALE.

The first bale of new cotton was brought to our town by Mr. Gus King. Messrs. Heard, White & Thompson bought it, paying 10 cents for it. Fine rains latterly have added very greatly to the prospective crop in our county.

Calhoun, Georgia.

POISONING HER CHILDREN.

Special to The Constitution.

CALHOUN, August 28.—The superior court convened here yesterday, Judge Fain on the bench. The court was thoroughly organized and business commenced before 12 o'clock. Several of the dockets were called through during the day, and many cases disposed of without the aid of a jury. Judge Fain expedites business with a rush. There are no cases on the civil dockets of unusual interest or importance. The murder case of the State vs. Benjamin Jones will probably come up this week. There are several parties in the jail who are charged with felony—two charged with the murder of an infant and two with murder by the use of poison. The grand jury will probably find true bills against the parties this week. The particulars of the poisoning I have failed to learn minutely, but a Mrs. Barnwell and two grandchildren named Lewis, were poisoned last Sunday week by the use of "rough on rats," cooked in rice. Mrs. B., happening to be sick, failed to partake of the rice heartily and escaped serious injury. The two children were not so fortunate, and one of them died on Wednesday after being poisoned on Sunday. The other remains in a critical condition, and its recovery regarded with great doubt. Mrs. B. resides at Fairmount, Ga.

Thomaston, Georgia.

A STRANGE MALFORMATION.

Special to the Consultution.

THOMASTON, via Barnesville, August 28.—Canishomo, the greatest wonder of the age, was found yesterday by G. W. T. Hannah, M. D., of this place, accompanied at the time by one of his students, Mr. J. T. Richardson. It has since been examined by another very eminent physician, who pronounces it the most wonderful monster of this or any other age. It is a monster that appears to be a product of an amalgamation of the canine and human races, with features common to both, having the perfect face of a dog, with the exception of the nose, which has on top of it also a small though perfect human nose, and which is located on the upper half of the canine nose. There is no semblance of a mouth. This miraculous freak of nature is the result of a primiparas parturient effort. People from all parts of the county are flocking to town to get a glimpse of this unnatural object. A description of it has been telegraphed to Barnum, but it is not known what disposition will be made of it by Dr. Hannah, who now has it well preserved

Jonesboro, Georgia.

NUPTIAL.

Special to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, August 28.—There were many visitors from Atlanta and Macon, and other points to attend the marriage of Miss Della Fitzgerald to Mr. F. J. M. Daly. The ceremony took place this moaning early at the plantation of Mrs. Fitzgerald, and was performed with all the magnificence of ceremony that the Catholic church uses in its ministrations. Right Rev. Bishop Gross, of Savannah, performed the marriage ceremony and Rev. Joseph Hennessy, of Atlanta, sang the nuptial mass in the presence of a host of friends of both parties. Miss Della is the youngest daughter of the late Philip Fitzgerald, who was one of the early settlers and large planters of this section. She is a young lady greatly beloved and admired by all who know her and it is with sorrow that her friends see her leave the county. Mr. Daly is well-known in the state, is a noted lawyer of Macon, and was formerly high in the management of the Catholic college at that place. The presents were numerous and costly. The bridal party took the noon train for Saratoga and other points north.

Madison, Georgia.

VISITORS.

Special to The Constitution.

MADISON, August 28.—Guy S. Hilsman, of Macon, a son of our townsman, Mr. T. J. Hilsman, is in Madison.

The Central Baptist association, which convened at Rock Creek church in Jasper county, has adjourned and the delegates from our town have returned. Rev. D. E. Butler was moderator and James E. Chiles was clerk, both of Morgan county. The next yearly meeting will be with Harmony church, in Putnam county, at which time it is proposed to hold a grand semi-annual anniversary.

FENCE FIGHT.

The rumor which had reached Madison that Bud Newton had used a knife with fatal effect upon Mat Thompson in a fight at Shady Dale, Jasper county, turned out to be a mistake. From Mr. J. L. Tucker it is learned that a difficulty between Messrs. Newton and Thompson did occur, resulting from a discussion of the merits of the fence law, but that no weapons, save those bestowed by nature, were used, and that no serious injury was done.

The Madison male high school began its regular fall term on yesterday.

Miss Hattie Hill, one of Augusta's fairest daughters, is in Madison, on a visit to Miss Belle Hill.

Dallas, Georgia.

A MODEL REVENUE OFFICER.

Special to The Constitution.

DALLAS, August 28.—On last Saturday night there came near being a very serious difficulty on the train near here. There were several passengers on the freight train from Atlanta, on which F. E. Davis is conductor. Mose Osborn, who is in some way connected with the revenue department, was on board, and refused to pay his fare to Dallas where he was coming. The conductor repeatedly called on him for his fare, he promising to pay before they reached Dallas. After leaving Powder Springs the conductor told him he must pay his fare or get off. He still refused. John F. Cooper, who is also said to be in the revenue service, but who had paid his fare, took up Osborn's case and said Osborn should not pay, that the conductor had carried him by one station and had no right then to put him off. An altercation then arose about the matter, when Cooper drew a pistol and threatened to shoot B. F. Mathews who had become involved in the quarrel. The conductor, however, jumped between them and seized Cooper's pistol turning it aside when it fired. Osborn then drew his pistol and fired on the conductor, when Mathews wrenched the pistol from him. Osborn then jumped off the train and escaped. Cooper came on to Dallas where he was soon arrested on a charge of assault with intent to murder. He had a commitment trial before justice W. A. G. Lee yesterday and bound over in a bond of five hundred dollars to superior court.

Perien Turner, who lives here, died on last Saturday night near Macon where he was at work for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia rail road. He was brought home Sunday evening and buried here yesterday.

Lithonia, Georgia.

THE BUILDING BOOM.

Special to The Constitution.

LITHONIA, August 27.—The building boom seems to have struck our town in full blast within the past few weeks, centering, it seems, upon our business men mainly. Mr. J. C. Johnson is putting the finishing touches upon his handsome dwelling, and when finished it will be among the handsomest residences in town. That wide-awake firm of Almand & George are just completing their commodious cotton warehouse to give more room for their largely extending cotton business. This week the popular firm of Wesley & Bro. begin the erection of a large stone store house, and will be handsomely fitted up for their growing trade before the beginning of a new year. We scarcely ever knew of a firm to rise so rapidly as has this one within so short a time solely upon solid merit. That prince of clever fellows, G. W. Johnson, is next to deserve mention. He also will erect a stone storehouse upon the lot adjoining H. J. Bruice's business stand. In addition to these marks of business prosperity a number of dwelling houses are soon to be put up. Such unmistakable signs of prosperty are rarely to be seen in such an old town like ours, but we believe it will bear up under it and continue to grow. Our people are moral, energetic and social, and are not willing to fall behind in anything that will add to Lithonia's business or social interests.

All of our business men are wide awake, clever, go ahead fellows, one evidence of which is plainly taken from the fact that nearly all of them take the DAILY CONSTITUTION, and the large majority of our farmers can not be induced to do without the weekly.

Crops in this section are short, but the fall season is beginning to open up with at least average business prospects. Cotton is opening rapidly, fodder is about all saved, and soon our ginners will be busy.

A large number of our farmers are raising the Florida sugar cane with the most satisfactory results. It is rapidly taking the place of sorgum, making an excellent grade of the finest syrup and giving a bounteous yield per acre.

PRIMUS JONES.

Talks to the News and Advertiser of the Crops—A Good Outlook.

From the Albany News.

Primus Jones, the first bale man, was in the office of the News and Advertiser yesterday, and delivered himself of some crop news. Said Mr. Jones, "This is the gloomiest year for the farmers I have witnessed since the war, and I have seen some bad ones. The drouth struck my cotton twice this year, besides the injury done by the caterpillar. I have seen cotton in my county that will not make a bale to twenty acres: I have also seen a few acres of the very early planting that will make a bale to the acre. I think the average will be about a bale to six acres."

"Will you contend for the first bale next year, Mr. Jones?" asked the News and Advertiser.

"No, sir. I am done with it now. I have brought in the first bale for fifteen years since the war. Of course, I have missed some years, but counting all, I have come in fifteen years, and I am now satisfied. It is a great deal of trouble; and besides, I propose to change my system another year. I intend to go into stock raising extensively—especially mules and horses. I intend to sowdown 300 acres in grain, take out the stumps, have pasturage and raise colts. It cost about as much to raise a yearling as a colt in this country, and the colt is worth five times as much as the yearling. I shall plant some cotton, but not so extensively as heretofore."

"Do you employ an overseer, Mr. Jones?"

"None, sir. I ring my own bell in the morning, and go with my hands all day. I have only been to Albany twice this year, and to Newton three times. I stay right at my business."

"Do you think stock raising will pay?"

"I do. At least I am going to try it. I shall make a little cotton, heap sof corn and oats, and raise droves of colts. Goodbye, I must start home," and he was gone.

None of us can afford to be entirely weaned from the milk of human kindness.—New York News.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once: it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WARENTOE, N. C.—Rev. J. E. C. Barham, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It is a complete restorative, tonic and appetizer."

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Runaway Marriage in Jackson—Inmates of Hart County Jail—A Clergyman's Snake Story—Lake's Offense and Capture—An Interesting Rollo—A Well Digger's Death.

The publisher of the Waycross Reporter offers his paper for sale.

Three colored citizens were brought to Lumpkin and lodged in jail last week, charged with hog stealing.

The grape crop of Randolph county is almost an entire failure. Not more than an eighth of a crop will be gathered.

Hartwell Sun: Dr. Haygood has stirred up quite a commotion among the state papers regarding his rather extreme views on negro education. Labor education is what the negro needs, not Latin and Greek.

Leary Courier: Rev. Mr. Embry related the following to us on Wednesday: On Tuesday, on the edge of Morgan, near the negro Baptist church, he killed a very large rattlesnake which had eleven rattles and a button. In the evening, West Berry, a negro, killed the mate to it, in the same place. Mr. Embry says this the first rattlesnake he ever killed.

There are five inmates in Hart county jail including a negro woman. One of the prisoners is under the horrible charge of attempting to rape two of his own daughters. A true bill was found against him fourteen years ago, but he fled the country, and was not captured until the last campmeeting at the Hartwell campground, which he thought he was safe in attending.

Mr. Briscoe, a young man about 17 years old, got into a difficulty with a negro near the Rome railroad depot, in Rome, which came very near terminating fatally to the negro. Mr. Briscoe drew his pistol and presented it, but the darkey snatched it out of his hand before he could fire. The young man then drew his knife and started out to carve his antagonist, and was prevented from doing any damage by a gentleman standing near.

Walker County News: Tom Fricks, a well known well digger, was digging one on the Gentry hill, Friday afternoon, when it had reached the depth of twelve or thirteen feet, Noah Marsh, who was helping him and who had just brought some water and peaches, asked Tom to come out and cool off. He came up and was in one of his jolliest humors; but after taking a small drink of water and eating a couple of peaches, he suddenly fumbled over backwards from his seat. Noah thought he was frolicking, but death had struck him and he never spoke again.

Douglasville Star: On last Sunday as one of our young men was returning from Salt Springs campground in company with a young lady, the mule he was driving became frightened at the cars and ran away, throwing the young lady out and totally wrecking the buggy. Another buggy was obtained, and this same mule attached to it, and this time he succeeded in getting the young lady home, when the mule taken another fright and destroyed the second buggy. The young lady received some very bad injuries, from which she was confined to her room several days.

Jackson Herald: Last Wednesday a runaway couple arrived in our city in search of a marriage license and somebody to tie the knot. The gentleman escorted the lady to Whitehead's store, and they amused themselves as best they could under such circumstances until Judge Bell returned from dinner. Upon Judge Bell's return the necessary papers were obtained, and some of the boys called in Pleas Roberts to tie the knot. The blushing bride refused at first to be married before such a large crowd as had gathered in the store, but was finally persuaded to do so, when Squire Roberts told them to get into position, and he soon made them one, and after a hand-shaking by the crowd, they returned home as happy as could be.

Columbus Times: On Sunday forenoon, Rev. J. H. Campbell narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death, by a runaway horse. He had been over to Girard to conduct the funeral of Mr. Griswold's child. He was sent home in a wagon, drawn by a large fiery horse, and driven by an impetuous young man. Several times during the trip Dr. Campbell found it necessary to expostulate with the driver about whipping the horse, which he saw the latter would not stand. He made out to reach home safely. But no sooner had he left the wagon than the driver began applying the whip again, when the horse ran away, threw the driver out, and smashed up the wagon generally. Dr. C. thinks he narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death. This is the third time in the last few years that he has been exposed to imminent danger from runaway horses. He wishes to express thanks to some unknown friend for five dollars sent him "for the needy."

Cuthbert Appeal: The most interesting relic of the past we have seen in years, was exhibited in our office a few days since by Mr. John W. Speight, of this place. It was a beautifully carved priming horn, made in 1777 by a revolutionary soldier, while in camps, and presented to Mr. Seth Speight, grandfather of our John, in 1783—just one hundred years ago—and has been in the family ever since. Time rolled on and our friend John marries and to him a son is born, whom he christened Seth, in honor of the venerable ancestor, and immediately the revolutionary relic was forwarded to him with the request to "pass it down the lines." The horn was from a North Carolina ox, and while not wonderful in shape, size or quality, is most artistically engraved, and shows that great patience and skill were necessary for its execution. John says he will teach his little Seth to appreciate it, and pass it along.

Louisville News: Several months ago Mr. C. W. Lake beat a negro woman, and she had him arrested. He gave bond, with Mr. J. H. Holcomb as security, to appear before the county court to answer the charge preferred against him. The bond was for fifty dollars, but on the day of the trial Mr. Lake was absent. Mr. Holcomb knowing that he would be sued on the bond, determined to bring Mr. Lake to terms and avoid paying the money. After looking around for some time, he learned last Friday that Mr. Lake was in Valdosta. He immediately telegraghed to the sheriff to have him arrested. On Monday morning Mr. Holcomb went to Valdosta to get his man, or enough money to pay the bond and his expenses. Wednesday evening he returned without Lake, but had succeeded in getting enough money to pay all expenses, including the bond. His mission was money and not blood. The old woman, if she is so disposed, can pursue the fugitive and still get her spite out on him.

Rome Courier: The coroner's jury on the poisoning case met again yesterday to finish their investigation of the cause of the death of Leah Smith. Professor Lynes reported that the result of his analysis showed the poison to be arsenic. Several new witnesses were introduced, and a strong chain of circumstantial evidence pointed to Walter Price as the murderer. The jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jurors aforesaid, upon our oaths, believe that the said Leah Smith came to her death by arsenic having been put into a sack of flour by Walter Price, of said county, and who furnished the same to be cooked by Julia Smith for several persons to eat, with malice aforethought, for the purpose of poisoning some person, and Leah Smith came to her death from eating bread mad of said flour." The evidence before us fills several pages of foolscap, and which was deduced from five or six colored witnesses, is very strong against Walter Price. We suppose he will be given a committal trial soon, and then we will be able to get at the full bearings of the case.

Rome Bulletin: A regular little one horse cyclone visited Rome Sunday evening last. At six o'clock in the afternoon low, muttering thunder attracted attention to a heavy, black cloud advancing upon the city from the northwest. For a while its progress appeared slow, but at half past seven the cloud swept o'er the city like an avenging nemesis, dropped its bottom, and flooded the streets with water. After fifteen or twenty minutes the rain abated to be followed by hail and wind. The wind blew down a number of trees, tore the tin roofs off the store of Hardy & Co., and C. Karlsruher, and broke loose several steamers that were lying at the Rome railroad dock, and drove them up the river stern foremost. The rain, let in by the roof being blown off, damaged the stock of Messrs. Hardy & Co., to the extent of five or six hundred dollars, and that of Mr. Karlsruher two hundred and fifty dollars. Both parties will claim damages in these amounts of F. L. Ames, owner of the building they occupy. Mr. Ames lives in Boston, and his agent here is Mr. R. G. Clark. While the play of electricity, wind and rain did considerable petty damage around town, it, at the same time, had the salubrious effect of purifying and cooling the atmosphere.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

The Different Phases of the Controvery Again Presented.

We have been requested to publish the following from the Elijay Courier about the Marietta and North Georgia controversy:

The foregoing articles from THE CONSTITUTION are republished for the benefit of our people. It tells its own tale. We are satisfied of the origin of the first, from its ear marks, and are still more satisfied that the second reflects the sentiments of the people of Cherokee, and that the citizens of Pickens, Gilmer and Fannin catch with pleasure the audible echo of the grand jury's resolutions. The immaculate six who daddled the "resolved further," must feel like the grand jury of their own county had bursted a bomb-shell in their camp—that there was an unsuspected Gideon on the field. The citizens' meeting at Canton was beyond doubt a strike at a meeting held some days since at Elijay in the interest of the road, and we thank the grand jury of that good county for the manner in which they set down on those sore heads, and for their manly vindication of truth and justice. Why, some paper down about Macon, edited by a fellow whom we will call Jones, catches on to the same ear, and meets a friend who gives him the true inwardness of the management of the Marietta and North Georgia. If the opposition of his friends are true reflexes of each other, then he imposes on the good journalist the most systematic chain of falsehoods that have appeared in a decade. That friend should get away from north Georgia, where the contaminating influences of pure air and water, grand natural scenery, rippling brooks and rushing rivers, mountains of iron, copper and marble, forests of timber and a people unsurpassed in the elements that make up the true and honest man, and the country will not suffer if he seeks a clime more congenial to his nature, where railroads are neither wanted nor needed. But our journalist is informed that the new company isn't toting fair with the old companies. If that is true, they surely have their rights in the courts. We have ever known that it was the business of a legislature to settle questions between private individuals, or between factions of corporations. If this is true, we shall look for an amount of litigation before our legislatures that will keep them in perpetual session. The present company of foreign capitalists came here only when our home companies could go no further. The road to Canton was cheaply built; the iron was light, the ties inferior (in proof of this, over twenty thousand new ones have been put down on this portion by the new company). The trestles and bridges were built of pine poles, which have been replaced and but one little ten-ton engine on the road, and that frequently at the shop, with a mortgage held by the state against the road for $60,000. We say without the fear of successful contradiction that if the road had rested here under the then management, the stockholders would not only have lost all, but the state itself could not have sold the road for its first mortgage bonds, at their maturity. Again all the larger stockholders from Marietta to Canton must admit that the building of the road cost them nothing individually—their contracts having been worked to Cedartown for money and provisions, and the state furnishing the iron. Colonel Maddox, the most solvent man in the last company, says it cost him nothing, and his word is good authority for the facts. Now, if it is true that this stock was worthless, then it necessarily follows that some of these old stockholders, thinking the stock has or will appreciate by reason of the extension of the road, seek to hover under the wing of the new company, and at the same time gulf its body. We apprehend that the convicts as now managed are being worked for the first time, directly in the interests of the road and upon roadbed, and we apprehend further that all stocks and bonds issued for the building of the road are issued by the president, under and by authority of a board of directors who represent the stock in the road. What does it matter to the state if Mr. Eager, who has charge of the construction department, and at the same time is connected with a north Georgia improvement company, has his checks issued in the name of that company? If they are honored who is hurt? The president of the road may be connected with the improvement company, and we will be glad to see them make extensive improvements in this section. But it is said that we ought to have better men than George R. Eager—that he had some bank troubles in Boston. That is old. It had exhausted its thunder before last February. General Phillips, vice president of the road who was familiar with the facts, asked a public meeting of our citizens to condemn it, and re affirm our confidence in Mr. Eager. This was in February last at convict camp, No. 14. With his assurance we were satisfied, he having at first assured us that these foreign capitalists were good men before they undertook the building of the road. We gave them then the right hand of fellowship, and know no reason, and have seen no cause to regret it. Our Macon journalist says Gilmer and Fannin are not entitled to a railroad, by way of an interrogation, because these counties would not help the counties below. To this we answer, it is an infamous falsehood and an effort founded on sinister motives to prejudice the extension of the road. We conceed that our people are poor, and were not able to hold convicts but a few months, during which time we graded in the two counties about fifteen miles of fair roadbed. Had we been able to build the road, foreign capital would not have been needed, but we were in the same fix as were our brethren further down the line. But we will get a railroad all the same, our journalistic friend to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Great Southern Remedy.

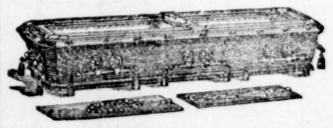
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TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND Revenues of Fulton County, August 16th, 1883. The Commissioners of Roads and Revenues will receive proposals to lay granite flagging on the area yard and pavement around the court house building until 10 o'clock a.m. Wednesday the 17th day of October, 1883. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk Com. R. and R.

SEWANEE COAL.

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I have known and watched the use of Swift's Specific for over fifty years, and have never known or heard of a failure to cure Blood Poison when properly taken. I used it on my servants from 1850 to 1865, as did also a number of my neighbors and in every case that came within my knowledge it effected a cure. In all my life I have never known a remedy that would so fully accomplish what it is recommended to do.

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$1,000 REWARD.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doings in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Points.

At the usual hour of meeting of the senate, neither the president, nor president pro tem being present, the secretary, Mr. W. A. Harris, called the body to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McClellan, the chaplain of the house.

The chair instructed the secretary to read the rules governing the senate in the absence both of its presiding officer, and the president pro tem. This was done and the chair announced that in compliance with the rules, the election of a presiding officer pro tem. would be in order.

Mr. Walker nominated the Hon. L. M. Lamar, of the fourteenth district. Mr. Frederick seconded the nomination.

On the call of the roll Mr. Lamar received the unanimous vote of the senate, and was escorted to the chair by Senators Gustin, George and Tatum, the committee appointed by Secretary Harris for the purpose. The president returned his thanks for the compliment in a few well put remarks, and announced the senate ready for business.

The roll was called and journal read and approved.

Mr. McDonald moved for a reconsideration of that part of the journal of yesterday's proceedings which related to the action of the senate in making the local option bill a special order for Thursday. Agreed to, and the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

The committee on corporations submitted a report through Mr. George, its chairman.

The special order of the day was announced, being the consideration of a bill to prescribe the manner of regulating and applying the railroad commissioners' schedule of just and reasonable rates to control roads under the control by lease, ownership or otherwise, of other roads, and for other purposes.

On motion, the special order was discharged and the bill tabled.

THE BARTOW JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Smith moved that the senate go into executive session to further consider a sealed communication from the governor in reference to the nomination of Mr. Sam Tumlin for the Bartow county judgeship.

Mr. Baker hoped the senate would not go into executive session at that time. He hoped to be spared the pain of introducing a resolution which he would be compelled to if the senate went into executive session. He desired to give the governor an opportunity to reply to two letters before he introduced these resolutions. On the question of this appointment he desired that the senate should have full knowledge of all circumstances and reasons which influenced the governor to make the appointment which he had. Over half the voters of the county had signed petitions or otherwise expressed a desire to have appointed for the position another than the gentlemen who has been appointed. He had asked the governor for these petitions and indorsement of his people and had been refused.

A point of order was raised that the senator's discussion of the merits of the appointment was out of order.

Mr. Baker—I want to know if I am to be bulldozed and throttled in this matter; if so, I will introduce the resolutions now.

The secretary read the resolutions which rather reflected upon the governor in the matter of the appointment, and demanded from him all papers and letters concerning the appointment.

Mr. Baker—Those resolutions were introduced in order that justice may be done in the question of this appointment. I will stand here and represent my people to the best of my ability, and in this matter I know I represent the sentiment of a majority of them. In the face of the recommendation of our grand jury and the indorsement of nearly the whole bar, in favor of other persons, the executive has seen fit to make an appointment which is not satisfactory to my people.

A point of order was again raised and sustained by the chair, that the remarks of the gentleman were out of order, and should be referred to executive session.

Mr. Baker—Do you want to conceal the actions of the governor from the public in this matter? If you do, I will help you to do it. I won't be throttled though. I'll tell you gentlemen, you will do more harm than good for your friend, if you don't take care.

The previous question was called and ordered and the senate went into executive session.

On returning to open session, after a secret session of over two hours, in which it is learned that Senator Baker most vigorously fought the appointment of Mr. Tumlin, and attacked the motives of the governor in making such an appointment, the senate confirmed the appointment by a vote of 35 to 2, Senators Baker and DeWolf voting against it.

On motion the senate adjourned until today at 9 o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at nine o'clock and was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D. D., chaplain of the senate. The roll call showed a quorum present. The journal was read.

Mr. DuPree, of Macon, moved to reconsider the house's action on a resolution to pay the expenses of the committee on techniology. Mr. DuPree said the resolution had failed to pass simply because there were very few members present, there being 85 votes for it and eight against it. The motion to reconsider was almost unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Spence of Mitchell, moved to reconsider the action of the house on a consolidated bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Mitchell and Pike counties. Agreed to.

Messrs. Robbe and Watson were announced as the committee on the part of the house to procure a portrait of the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins.

On motion of Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, the house suspended the rules and took up a bill to amend the law as to mortgages so as to allow farmers to pledge personal property for debts and still keep possession of it.

The bill had been adversely reported, and Mr. Calvin asked that the report be disagreed to so that the bill might be passed to a third reading.

Mr. Jordan said that all the bill asked for was already allowed to be done by the law of pledge and pawn, and he saw no reason for the bill.

Mr. Peek, of Rockdale, favored the motion to disagree to the report and pass the bill to a third reading. He thought the bill might do some good.

Mr. Bartlett, of Bibb, opposed the motion to disagree to the report. He thought the bill ought not to pass. The present law is good enough and the bill offers no improvement.

Mr. James, of Douglas, favored the bill and said it would be beneficial to the farming class.

Mr. Pringle, of Washington said he thought the bill had some merits, and he hoped that the bill would be passed to a third reading.

Mr. Hawks, of Sumter, said he had no special objection to the passage of the bill to a third reading, but he believed now was as good a time as any to dispose of the bill. He could not see any good to come from the bill. The present law meets all the just demands of the friends of this measure.

Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga, called the previous question. The adverse report of the committee was disagreed to by 57 yeas to 67 nays; so the bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Ray, of Coweta, called up his resolution that the morning session be devoted entirely to reading bills the third time.

Mr. Ray said the resolution would expedite business very materially.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Maddox on the ground that it would retard rather than advance business.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga, moved to suspend the rules to take up the resolution to pay the per diem and expenses of the committee on technology.

The house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Peek, of Rockdale, in the chair.

The resolution was reported favorably to the house.

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, opposed the resolution on the ground that the committee had no right to go outside the state, and that it was understood that the members of the committee would pay their own expenses.

An amendment offered by Mr. Fite, to pay the committee merely their per diem without their expenses, was lost. On the passage of the resolution the yeas were 90 and the nays 30, so the resolution was lost.

The special order was the consideration of a bill, by the finance committee, to provide for the correct assessment of property in this state. The bill was considered by sections. It provides for a tax assessment board in each county, to assess all taxable property, so as to secure fuller returns and thereby more equitably adjust the burdens of taxation.

A message from the governor announced that he had signed the resolutions to procure portraits of Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson.

He had also signed the following acts:

To provide for the preservation of the records of the state medical board.

To limit the power of commissioner's courts to punish for contempt.

To regulate the running of stock in the counties of Hancock, Greene, and Taliaferro.

Pending the consideration of the bill to provide for assessment of property the house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house reassembled at three o'clock and was called to order by the speaker.

The house resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the better assessment of property in this state.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, offered to amend the seventh section of the bill so that the commissioners shall meet the first Monday in May of each year and as often thereafter as necessary, provided, they do not draw pay for more than thirty days in one year. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Crenshaw, of Troup, moved to amend the catalogue of things to be returned for taxation so as to include dogs. Lost.

Mr. McIntosh, of Dougherty, moved to strike out of section 13 the clause requiring returns for taxation of farm products on hand and for sale.

Mr. Patten, of Thomas, moved to strike out section 13, fixing penalty for false returns. He said such a provision was unnecessary and would often work hardship. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Ray, of Coweta, and Russell, of Clarke, who opposed the motion to strike out the penalty. The amendment was supported by Mr. Bartlett, of Bibb. The amendment was agreed to by 76 to 34.

Mr. Hawkes, of Sumpter, moved to amend section 16 by inserting before the word "returned" the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief." Agreed to.

Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga, offered an amendment that wild lands should be returned just as other property.

Mr. Middlebrook, of Newton, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Maddox explained his amendment.

It was favored by Mr. Sweat, of Clinch, and opposed by Mr. Atkinson, of Meriwether.

Mr. Spence, of Mitchell, said that there were great frauds perpetrated in the return of wild lands by non resident owners. He favored the amendment as it left wild lands to be returned as they are now, in the counties where they lie.

As an instance of the way in which the wild lands are returned the speaker said the representative from Miller had just handed him an affidavit from Judge John I. Hall, of Spalding, in which he gives in his wild land at ten dollars a lot.

Mr. Middlebrook—I object. That is a private paper.

Mr. Spence—It is a public record. I do not mean anything against Judge Hall personally. I do not know him but I merely want to show how these things are done.

Mr. Watts, of Stewart, offered an amendment which was lost.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, offered an amendment that the commissioners might be removed by judges of the superior court for inefficiency. Agreed to.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called and the committee in concluding the debate was represented by Mr. Harris, of Bibb, who said that the bill would correct many abuses allowed under the present system of taxation. Property is often returned at ridiculously low figures under the law as it is now executed. Mr. Harris made a strong appeal for the bill.

The yeas and nays were called on the bill and were 47 yeas to 85 nays. So the bill was lost.

The following was the vote:

Ayes—Atkinson, Awbry, Barksdale of Lincoln, Barksdale, of Wilkes, Bartlett, Brewster, Broyles, Crumbley Dart, Drewry, DuPree, Everett, Flynt, Ford. Foster Gray, Gordon, Hawkers, Harris, Hoge, Hulsey, Humber, Hudson, of Jackson, Hudson, of Webster, Jenkins, Jones, of DeKalb, Little, Maddox, McBride, McKinney, McIntosh, Payne, Peek, Pendleton, Ray, of of Coweta, Rice, Robbe, Rountree, Russel of Clarke. Russel, of Decatur, Spence, Sweat, of Clinch, Watts, Wilson, of Sumter, Wright, of Floyd, Zachry—47.

Nays—Alexander, Avary, Beauchamp, Bishop, Bonner, Brewer, Brinson, Bujen, Bush, Camp, Carroll, Carter, Cannon, Carithers, Crenshaw, Courson, Davis, Daniel, Deaton, Dews, Eason, Falligant, Fite, Fuller, Geer, Glisson, Griffin, Graham, Howell, Irwin, James, Jacoway, Johnston, Johnson, of Echols, Johnson, of Lee, Jones of Bartow, Jones, of Elbert, Jones, of Twiggs, Key, Kimsey, Lewis, Logue, Lott, Mason, McRae, McKay, McCants, McCurry, McElvaney, McGregor, McWhorter, Middlebrooks, Mitchell, Mobley, Moore, of Hancock, Meore, of Taliaferro, Murray, Park, Patten, Redding, Rich, of Paulding, Silman, Short, Simmons, Spengler, Smith, of Bryan, Smith, of Wilkinson, Stallings, Stapleton, Studdard, Sweat, of Pierce, Tate, Tucker, Waldroop, Walthall, Wimberly, Winningham, Wilson, of Bullock, Wilson, of Greene, Wilson, of Camden, Withrow, Witcher, Wood, Wright, of Washington, Young—85.

The house adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The capital bill to-day in the senate.

The probable time of adjournment of the legislature is now set at about the 20th of September.

Secretary William A. Harris, of the senate, is a born parliamentarian and is as much at home while presiding over the senate as while managing their records. This is equivalent to saying that as a presiding officer he is perfect.

Yesterday was a remarkably hot day in the senate. Mr. Baker clearly gave vent to his feelings about the Bartow judgeship, and used the governor pretty roughly. The executive session lasted some time and caused considerable excitement.

Senator Lamar makes a very efficient presiding officer. He bears the friendship of every senator and is constantly receiving evidences of their esteem. None is more worthy of these favors nor more faithfully executes his trusts than Senator Lamar.

Mr. Alred, while yesterday standing guard at the senate door during executive session remarked to a CONSTITUTION reporter that "he had been with the legislature for thirty years and has never before seen so much interference with executive appointments."

Notorious Offender Arrested.

The chief of police in Hartford has arrested and effectually brought to a stand-still that old offender, "Cramps." "Cramps" was "known to the police" for a long time; in fact, the chief had him in his bowels. "Cramps" came unexpectedly and at inconvenient times, with severe gripings and neuralgic pains. PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER proved to be more than old "Cramps" could stand. The notorious villian surrendered, and acknowledged himself beaten.

It is at the quilting "bee" where you hear the stinging remark.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, kunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

James Jackson, Chief Justice; Samuel Hall and Mark H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported for The Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

[Two justices presiding. Argued at the last term, and decision reserved. The head-notes below report the views of Justice Hall and Chief Justice Jackson respectively.]

Central railroad vs. Brinson. Case from Burke. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. Torts. Minors. Infants. Trespassers.

Hall, J.—1. Railroads, for the benefits and privileges conferred upon them, owe important duties to the public which they are strictly enjoined to perform, and to enable them to perform such duties, they are entitled to the unobstructed use of all the means which the law places at their disposal for that purpose. 95 Penn. St., 398; 8 Wright 278; 31 P. F. Smith 366; 12 Harris 465.

2. While a railroad company has the right to the exclusive use of its tracks, cuts and embankments, except at crossings, neverthe less where a mere wanton or malicious act of an employe, acting in the scope of his duty, or such gross negligence as is tantamount to wilfulness, causes an injury to a trespasser upon the track embankments of the road, it will be held responsible. 71 Ill., 500; 6 Am. and Eng. R. R. Cas. 1-17 and note to last page.

3. If a plaintiff by ordinary care could have avoided the consequences to himself caused by the defendant's negligence, he is not entitled to recover; but in other cases the defendant is not released, although the plaintiff may in some way have contributed to the injury sustained. No person shall recover from a railroad company for injury to himself or his property, where the same is done by his consent or is caused by his own negligence. If the plaintiff and the agents of the company are both at fault, the former may recover, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of default attributable to him. Code §§ 2972, 3034.

(a.) These rules are codified from decisions rendered before the Code. 18 Ga. 684; 19 Ib. 437; 27 Ib. 113; 28 Ib. 111; 38 Ib. 431. Nor have subsequent decisions deviated from the line there laid down. 64 Ga. 308; 56 Ib. 543; 38 Ib. 431; 64 Ib. 475.

(b.) The presumption (except in case of suits brought by employes, Code § 3036) is against the company, and this rule is also taken from the common law. Code § 3033; 32 N. J. R. 439.

4. The plaintiff, a boy over fifteen years of age, with others, had been in the habit of walking along the railroad track in going to and from school, it being a better walk than the dirt road near by. He had been accustomed to remain on the track until cars came near to him, and a short time before the accident had twice received the complaints of one of the employes of the road for waiting too long in getting from the track. He knew about what time the train might be expected. On the day of the accident, he and a girl, smaller than himself, were walking on the track; the approaching train could be seen more than a quarter of a mile distant; he remained on the track until it came very near him; he then stepped off on one side upon a pathway running beside the track; his distance from the track was estimated differently, but was small; he could have gone further, the bank being sloping and not high; he stood till a large part of the train had gone by and was looking at the wheels, when he was struck (as he claimed) by a piece of plank projecting from a flat car, was knocked down and run over:

Held, that he was bound to be watchful and careful, and the absence thereof makes him chargeable with negligence which will prevent a recovery. His conduct in this case would perhaps not have been short of culpable negligence even in one who was rightfully on the track; and it might and could have been easily avoided.

(a.) Slight circumstances may overbalance the presumption of freedom from negligence which is supposed to exist in favor of the plaintiff, such as his being found in a position of danger unexplained, the free use of intoxicating liquors, careless habits, etc. Shear. & Red. on Neg., 55.

(a) The rule of diligence will vary with the facts of each case, and reasonable diligence is to be determined from the facts and surrounding circumstances. Shear. & Red. on Neg., §30; 18 Ga., 685; Wharton on Neg., 47; 86 N. C., (8 Am. & Eng. Railroad Cases, 420); 23 N. J., 439; Pierce on Railroads, 331, 323, 351; 95 U. S., 697; 60 Ga., 667.

(c.) The company's servants may ordinarily presume that a person of full age and capacity who is walking on the track at some distance before the engine will leave it in time to save himself from harm; or if approaching the track, that he will stop if it becomes dangerous for him to cross it. This presumption may not be justified under some circumstances, as in case of a person intoxicated, asleep or otherwise off his guard. Pierce on R. R's, 331.

(d.) A failure to give precautionary signals, when in no manner causing or contributing to the injury, does not impose a liability upon the company. If the traveler knew by other means of the coming train, the omitted warnings cannot be the cause of the collision.

5. One who walks upon the track of a railroad, not at a road crossing, is a trespasser thereon, and while the road would be liable for a wanton or wilful-wrong of its agents acting within the scope of their duty, or for gross negligence or carelessness evincing reckless disregard of the safety of others, or where they perceive the danger of a party in time and make no effort to avoid it,—still the company is under no such obligation to a trespasser as to those who are properly and lawfully upon its premises for the purpose of either transacting legitimate business with it or in furtherance of rights reserved to them by law. 81 Pa. St., 366; Whart. on Neg., 48.

(a.) It is the duty of every man to conduct himself and to manage his property with ordinary care and diligence and with no more than that, unless he has increased or diminished his responsibility by assuming some special relation with the person who seeks to enforce it. But if one does a gratuitous act for another with the assent of the latter, his responsibility is reduced to the duty of merely slight care and diligence, and to that extent he is bound; and on the other hand the party receiving the favor is bound to exercise great care and diligence therein for the benefit of the party conferring it. Shear. & Red. on Neg., § 22 Central R. R. vs. Henderson (present term.)

(b) The common law has a peculiar regard for human life, and for this reason exacts a greater degree of care when life is at peril than in relation to any matter of mere property. It requires from all persons, including those who render gratuitous services, at least ordinary care for the safety of life. Shear. & Red. on Neg., § 24.

(c.) There is a difference as to the degree of care to be observed by the company's servants to one who avails himself of a gratuitous privilege, and a wrong doer. 71 Ill., 507; 13 Ib., 585; Shear. & Red. on Neg., §491, cit. & notes; 27 Ga., 358; 28 Ib., 93; 61 Ib., 114; 56 Ib., 540; 64 Ib., 306; 2 Hurl. & Colt., 744; 46 Mich., 504.

(d.) A person who is neither a lunatic, idiot nor insane and who has arrived at fourteen years of age, or before that age, if such person knows the distinction between good and evil, is held responsible for crime; under ten years of age he is not responsible; and he is equally responsible in cases of tort, provided he has reached those years of discretion and accountability prescribed by the Code for criminal offences.

(e.) This case differs from 64 Ga., 306 and 60 Ga., 339.

6. The mere fact that people have frequently trespassed upon a railroad track, and that the company may not have resorted to any means to stop the same, will not imply consent to such use of the track; nor will it create any right in the public by such user. 9 How.; Code, § 2684; 71 Ill., 506.

(a). When a railroad, by authority of law, goes into possession of land for the objects of its creation, is not that an appropriation to specified uses? and can it divert this use to purposes wholly inconsistent with those which it is authorized to pursue, and which may imperil the lives of travelers and freighters on its train, without incurring a forfeiture of its privileges?

(b). A mere naked license or permission to enter or pass over an estate will not create a duty or impose an obligation on the part of the owner to provide against the danger of accidents. 10 Allen, 373; 14 Ib., 429; 44 Penn. St., 375; 59 Ib., 129; 83 Ill., 510; 1 Dillon, 579; 20 Ill., 478; 97 Mass., 276; 41 N. Y., 526; 66 Ib., 243; 1 Hun, 473; Code, §§3015, 3020, 3021; 37 Ga., 393; 2 Hurl. & Colt., 744; 46 Mich., 504.

7. The verdict was contrary to law and evidence, and a new trial should have been granted on that ground. Code, §§ 3067, 2947; Sav'h, Fla. & Western R. R. vs. Harper et ux, present term.

8. In charging on the subject of contributory negligence, it was error in the court to charge as follows: "A railroad company is bound to use ordinary care in the running of its trains to prevent them from coming in collision with the person of another, and this it is bound to use even if that other is, on his side, in some degree negligent; therefore, if damage happen to such other person by a collision which the company by the use of ordinary care might have prevented, the company must make good the damage." Such a charge left the jury to infer that they were at liberty to fine the entire amount of the damage done to the plaintiff, without making any abatement for the negligence chargeable to him. Code, § 2972, 3034; 64 Ga., 475.

9 The attention of the general assembly is called to the growing evil of using railroad tracks and embankments as footways, and their interposition to prevent so perilous a practice is invoked.

Judgment reversed.

JACKSON, C. J., concurring:

1. I concur in the judgment of reversal on the ground of error in charging as to the measure of damages the expression "must make good the damage" being calculated to mislead the jury and convey the idea that the company must pay full damages, thus withdrawing from the jury the doctrine of contributory negligence as lessening the damages which the jury might give.

2. Where a parcel of youths and children are in the habit of passing to and from school on a path within the right-of-way of a railroad company, and have been for years in that habit within the limits of a village, in the knowledge of the railroad authorities, I cannot hold them to be trespassers to the extent and in the sense that the railroad company is only liable for gross negligence, if any of them be killed or injured. On the contrary, the company is bound to use all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence to avoid injury to them and to neglect to use such reasonable and ordinary care and diligence would make the company liable. As to passengers extraordinary care and diligence is required. Code, §§2066, 2067, 2083, 3033; 37 Ga., 593.

(a). Questions of negligence are for the jury. The quantum of diligence required of the railroad by-law being given by the court, it is for the jury to say whether or not the facts proved make that quantum, subject to a review by the court to see if there was sufficient testimony to support the verdict.

(b.) If a railroad train swept through a village without ringing its bell or slacking its speed, with a scantling projecting unusually from its car beyond the track, though within its right-of-way, and thereby a youth was hurt in its rapid transit, the company is liable, unless by the use of ordinary care he could have avoided the consequences to himself of such transit or the injury was caused by his negligence alone. If both himself and the agents of the company were at fault, but neither the sole cause of the injury, and if he could not by ordinary care have avoided the consequences to himself, then the damages should be proportioned according to the default of each. The jury pass upon the facts, having in view the age of the plaintiff, previous warnings, if any, and all the surrounding circumstances.

3. The main question in this case is ruled in 60 Ga., 339. See also 37 Ga., 593; 60 Ga., 441, Code §§2061, 2063, 217.

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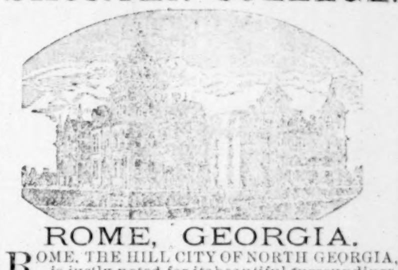
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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 29, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states fair, followed by partly cloudy, weather and local rains, north to east winds, becoming variable, falling barometer, stationary temperature.

THE postoffice department refuses to grant holidays to the free delivery carriers on the ground that the appropriation for their payment does not allow of it.

MISS LUCY HARTON, whose charge of ill-treatment by Senator Morgan's son will be remembered, has been dismissed from a clerkship which she held in the treasury department. She created a scene in the room and had to be energetically carried out.

REV. MR. SMITH, the colored preacher of Norwich, Connecticutt, who recently won a civil rights suit against a Washington restaurateur, has offended the colored people by offering to compromise his damage suit for money. They see that he desires to speculate on his color.

THE fact that the colored convention, which met in this city, and the members of which were chosen with a view to favor the Fred Douglas convention, should only have agreed to send delegates to Louisville by a majority of one vote, shows that Fred is not the most popular man with his race in Georgia.

MR. G. S. TUMLIN was confirmed by almost an unanimous vote, yesterday, as judge of the county court of Bartow. Dr. Baker, the senator from Bartow, made a strong fight against him and did all he could to prevent the confirmation. Mr. DeWolf, the senator from the Twenty-fourth district, voted with Dr. Baker against the confirmation, but the balance of the senate voted for the confirmation. Mr. Tumlin and his friends in Bartow have good reason to congratulate themselves on the result. There was really but little opposition to Mr. Tumlin.

WE are glad to hear that the Charleston News and Courier has, pushed by the demands upon its space and by the increase in its circulation, contracted for a web-type press of the most approved construction. "This press," says our Charleston contemporary, "is the latest of the many admirable inventions of Robert Hoe & Co., and so far, we believe, only one other of the kind has been ordered by a southern newspaper. This is the press now building for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and which will be delivered to that enterprising journal in a few months."

NO MATTER how Ohio goes in October the democrats of New York do not propose to let that great state go back to the corruptionists and monopolists. The democratic state committee has taken steps to have a fair vote in the election of delegates to the coming convention, but even such action was not necessary, for both Tammany and the county democracy declare that no one should be supported who cannot command the support of all democrats. Harmony prevails in the party throughout the state, and all know what is the result when that is the case. New York will be apt to cheer the wavering this fall by a majority that approximates 50,000.

THE United States senate, which convenes on the third day of December, will be without a vacancy if the men who now hold commissions do not die or resign. There is not a vacancy in the list. The new senators will be Tom Bowen of Colorado, Governor Colquitt, James F. Wilson of Iowa, Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, D. M. Sabin of Minnesota, Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, Austin F. Pike of New Hampshire, J. N. Dolph of Oregon, H. H. Riddleberger of Virginia, and John E. Kenna of West Virginia. Messrs. Colquitt, Wilson, Pike and Kenna have served in the lower house, and the others mentioned are wholly new in congress.

WE have a distinguished visitor in the person of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. He is not only the highest judicial officer in England, but his grandfather was an author of reputation, and his father was a judge of the court of queen's bench. More than that he is a nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet and philosopher. The lord chief justice is about 62 years old, a fine-looking, eloquent old gentleman, greatly given to social pleasure and good dinners. As attorney-general in the Tichborne case he won some reputation, but still he is not considered a great lawyer. His rank and social qualities and liberal sentiments and ancestry, will, however, make him an interesting figure in this country. He proposes, it is stated, to travel freely, while here, and some of our lawyers should begin to consider an address of welcome. The lord chief justice will surely not pass us by if he intends to "do" America.

THE COTTON CROP.

The New Orleans Time-Democrat presents dispatches purporting to give the condition of the growing crop in nearly every section of the south, on the 26th instant. These reports are the latest that have been laid before the public, and they serve to confirm all previous evidence as to the shortness of the crop. There is in the crop of every state great uneveness. In Georgia, for example, Dougherty reports a crop 50 per cent less than last year's, while Whitfield, Murray and Walker anticipate a full crop. Rome and Atlanta say the crop in their sections will be one-fourth off, but Columbus, in spite of worms, looks forward to a crop very nearly up to last year. So it is in every other state, some counties having good crops, and other counties even near at hand having suffered severely from dry weather or worms or both. A crop estimate based on such reports could not well be more than guess work; and we say this without disparagement of the dispatches of our enterprising contemporary. And if the dispatches accurately summed up the situation on the day mentioned, who can now measure the future work of the worms, or the troubles of the picking season, or foretell the day of killing frosts? As matters now stand, the outlook may be described as gloomy, but no one can now say on which side of the six million line the crop will finally be tabulated.

OUR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record devotes a good share of its space to the progress and prospects of manufacturing in the south. It has, says the Record, "buried its dead heroes as well as its dead hopes, and has turned to the new order of things, determined to lay aside the animosities of the past and fight its battles over again, but in peace and harmony." Its great staple and forests and mineral wealth are the basis of its new industrial career. The mills are coming to the cotton fields, millions of feet of lumber are annually converted into merchantable products, and its iron mills are becoming the terror of less favored localities. We need not, however, indulge in generalities alone.

The article before us deals with facts and figures. The whole southern country has imbibed new ideas in relation to labor and the value of manufactures; but we propose to confine the figures we take from the Record to Georgia. In 1880 this state had 3,593 manufacturing establishments against 1,890 in 1860. The capital employed in these factories was $20,672,410 in 1880, against $13,930,135 in 1870, and $10,890,875 in 1860. Although the war impoverished the state and during four years stayed the hand of enterprise, yet in twenty years we had doubled our manufacturing facilities. In 1880 our manufactured products amounted to $36,440,945, against $16,925,564 in 1860—a gain of about 125 per cent.

Kentucky and Virginia, on account of tobacco, exceed Georgia in manufactured products, but she is neck and-neck with Tennessee, the other states falling behind. Georgia is not eccentric in her industrial development, but moves forward steadily and powerfully. She does one-third of the cotton manufacturing of the south. In 1880 she had $6,537,657 invested in cotton mills. In the same year her lumber product aggregated $4,875,310, or more than that of any other state. Her flouring mills ranked next below those of Virginia, and above those of the other southern states. Her production of tar and turpentine now outruns that of any other state.

These facts are gathered from the census, but it is well known that the growth of manufactures in the state during the past three years, has been unprecedented. To her capital in cotton manufactures she has added in that time $4,000,000, and fully as much more in factories of every description. The census of 1890 will tell a flattering tale, but we are after all only at the beginning of a period that is to fill these states with busy mills by developing our material resources and awakening our energies. To our cotton and fertilizer and oil mills, we are adding every conceivable kind of manufacture, and before another term of twenty years roll around the southern states bid fair, in the words of the Record, "to command the wondering admiration of the world." Long before that time its manufactured products will far exceed its agricultural products. Its mills do now produce more in value than iss cotton fields. In 1880 our manufactured products footed up $332,045,936. This year they will be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, or more than the yield of the cotton fields.

LEGISLATIVE GERRYMANDERING.

The action of our legislature in making up congressional districts with an eye single to compactness of territory and equality of population, is widely approved by men of both parties. The fact that most of the new districts contain majorities of colored people is accepted as almost an indication of a political millenium. The republicans who praise us seem to think that "the color line" has still a prominent place in our politics, and they stand amazed over the Georgia bill. Any fair apportionment bill surprises them. In Pennsylvania, where they control the senate alone by hold-over members, they refuse to agree to any bill that has a particle of fairness in it. The governor of Pennsylvania is a democrat, who recived within 9,000 as many votes as both his republican opponents. The house of representatives was elected last fall, and is overwhelmingly democratic. One half of the senate held over, and in this way the republicans were enabled to barely control it. During the regular session of the legislature they refused to accept any reasonable apportionment bill, and the governor called an extra session. The republicans of the senate hold out against the expressed will of the state. At one time they agreed to accept a bill giving them nineteen out of the twenty-eight congressmen, but of late they have demanded more. The democrats cannot in justice to those they represent grant more, and the indications now are that the extra session will adjourn without passing an apportionment bill. The democrats have all along been willing to concede more than the vote of last fall would justify, and they are ready doubtless, to go before the people of Pennsylvania on the record they have made. Certain it is, that every demand of the republicans has involved an unjust and irregular division of the districts, and in this respect the action of the Georgia democrats and of the Pennsylvania republicans is freely contrasted in all parts of the country, much to the credit of the former.

THE TAX ASSESSOR'S BILL.

In SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION, arguing for the necessity of tax assessors for each county in the state, we showed that the real estate of Atlanta was valued at $3,500,000 more by the city assessors, than by voluntary returns on the state books. The state, therefore, lost the tax on that amount which the city saved by having assessors that returned all property at its regular value.

We now present the returns from Richmond county. In 1882 the real estate of Augusta was returned on the city tax books at $9,685,000. On the state and county books the same property was returned at $7,161,250. Here, then, on exactly the same property the state valuation was $2,523,750 less than the city valuation. The sole reason of this is that the property was assessed for the city tax books and every man's property was returned at a fair rate, while for the state it was returned at whatever valuation the owner chose to put on it.

Here we have shown that in two counties alone the state loses the tax on $6,000,000 worth of property, that the cities get. On half or two-thirds of the property on these books the city and state valuation are the same. On the remaining half or third the state valuation is from 30 to 60 per cent less for the state than the city.

It seems to us that the state is bound to protect itself by insisting on the same fair and full valuation of property for its tax-books that is made for the city tax-books. And that it is bound to protect its citizens by securing for them a uniform and honest return of all property. In the face of these facts and of others quite as significant, the legislature refused on yesterday to pass a bill that would secure both of these things. There is no appeal from this decision except to the next house, and this appeal we shall make.

GOV. CONLEY'S REMOVAL ONCE MORE.

We took occasion yesterday to comment on the arbitrary and despotic manner in which Governor Conley was removed from the postoffice. There was no delay or quibbling in the disgrace the republican party put on him. It was swift, unerring, unreasoning.

And now let us make a comparison.

For fully ten years a gang of star-route contractors had been swindling the government. At length their affairs were investigated by private influences, and their guilt was made perfectly plain. They had been robbing the government—shamelessly, villianously and flagrantly. So clearly was this proven that not even the partisan journals of their own faction dared say one word in their behalf.

The republican administration, however, delayed action in their cases. The thieves openly boasted that President Garfield dare not proceed against them. After awhile feeble proceedings were started, and the thieves were brought to trial. The trial progressed for months, disclosing a depth of debauchery and robbery rarely equalled. The result is well known. The thieves were cleared, and stand-to-day free men.

One of them discloses the true reason of their escape. He declares that they divided their ill-gotten plunder with the leaders of the republican party, furnishing the swag with which Indiana and New York were purchased. Garfield begged for this money, and Arthur begged for it harder than Garfield did.

Here is the comparison then. An honest and scrupulous official, whose head has grown gray in the service of his party and his country, is summarily disgraced and given not even the chance of hearing the charge that is made against him, or of making his answer thereto. A pack of thieves, who rob flagrantly and almost openly, divide their swag with the party leaders, and buy the presidency with money stolen from the people. They are beseeched by their party friends to make answer to the charges that are brought against them by an independent press, and when they are unable to do so are sent forth unscathed, even after part of their gang have pleaded guilty and made full and specific confession.

We commend this comparison and the lesson it teaches to the comparatively few honest men in the south who have become and remained republicans. No matter how faithfully or ably they may serve their party and the public, they are liable at any moment to be disgraced without a word of warning and without the chance to utter one word in defense of the honest name they have guarded so long. Governor Conley's removal teaches one lesson. The escape of the star-route thieves teaches another. The lesson of both is that the republican party must go!

PERHAPS the most striking piece of native American gall ever brought to the attention of the public is the cooked correspondence between Mr. Washington McLean and Jay Gould in regard to the appointment of Stanley Matthews. McLean writes and asks Gould plumply if he bought the place for Matthews, and Gould tells him as plumply that he didn't. The gall of the whole business lies in the pretense on the part of McLean that Gould would acknowledge that he had bought the place for Matthews even if it were true.

FOX-HUNTING at Newport is a very peculiar sport. A bag of anise-deed is dragged around the course and tied in a tree, and when the dogs have found it, a tame fox is taken out of a box, knocked in the head and its brush and pads divided among those who have been imbecile enough to ride after the hounds. If the Augean stables are to be cleaned out, let's begin at Newport.

JOHN LOGAN'S speech to Sitting Bull was very fine. As the associated press reporter says, the sarcasm was withering. Colonel Bull will know better the next time. In other words he has been rebuked up to the point of knowing that when he sees a congressional committee on a tear, he should allude to it as a case of Washington malaria.

THE editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is troubled with a throbbing brow and an immoral mind. He says there have been two hundred lynchings in Georgia during the last few weeks. If lying is calculated to help the Commercial Gazette's candidate for governor, he will receive a majority of more than seventy million.

Two hundred lynchings in Georgia within a few weeks, according to the Cincinnati Commercial. This shows that the good work continues to go on. With such vigorous and hearty liars at the front, there is no reason why the grand old party of corruption shouldn't march right along to solid success.

IF, as the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette asserts, there have been two hundred lynchings in Georgia during the past few weeks, the probability is that all the victims are government-marked republicans. They should be remembered on decoration day.

IT is said the Mississippi river interests are opposed to Mr. Carlisle for speaker. If the system of jobbery that goes by that name isn't careful the people of the whole country will shake it loose from the treasury.

WE should be glad to know that Mr. Hoadly was rustling around in Ohio endeavoring to overtake the republican liar. It is hardly necessary to state that the republican liar is very nimble in his movements.

IF ex-Postmaster Conley will turn to the files of THE CONSTITUTION he will find written there in a thousand different shapes the axiom that an honest man is out of place in the republican party.

IF the democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio, will pool their issues, the whole country will be happier. Indeed, we may go so far as to state that it will be worthier of its great destiny.

A HARTFORD paper comes to the defense of the mother-in-law. This is very timely, considering the fact that THE CONSTITUTION pointed out several years ago, in language strong as quotations from the code could make it, that the mother-in-law and the grandmother are one and the same person.

HAVING old Sitting Bull completely at his mercy, the wonder is that John Logan didn't murder him. Logan's temper is known to be very violent in a case of this kind.

AN Ohio man publishes a card denying the accusation that he is a temperance man. People have very little to do to cast such slurs upon an Ohio man.

THE New York Evening Post has a column on "fashions." Alas! this is not the road to genuine reform.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THERE are a few republicans in Illinois who can't go John A. Logan for president.

THE clerks are now running the government. When the civil-service reformers get in their perfect work they expect to run the clerks.

ACCORDING to the Trenton Times Governor Parker's tin signs, "Not a candidate," have on the reverse sides the words: "Unless tendered the democratic nomination."

OVER 5,000 tons, or 500 ordinary carloads, of light-weight silver dollars, 146,187,077 in number, are lying idle in the treasury vaults, and $100,000 is to be spent in providing more storage.

THE convention to be held in September of the Irish national league, of Great Britain, will demand self-government for Ireland and direct representation for the laboring classes in parliament.

JERSEY justice has a fine name, but it is sometimes a trifle hasty and indiscriminating. A man in Centreton who had failed to pay his last year's poll tax, owing to absence in Europe, was seized upon and taken to prison in his shirt sleeves, leaving no one in the store where he was a clerk.

PEOPLE who affix postage stamps to newspaper wrappers in such a way that part of the stamp laps over and adheres to the paper itself, run the risk of having their paper sent to the dead letter office. In that shape the paper becomes a sealed packet, subject to letter rates.

THE man who thinks Tilden defeated Hancock because in the county where Tilden was born Hancock's strength was far below Tilden's is puzzled because in Montgomery county, Pa., where Hancock was born, Tilden had 268 majority in 1876, and Hancock didn't have any in 1880.

DURBIN WARD, in his speech at Galion, O., on Saturday, said the democratic party is a progressive party, with no dead past to bury. It is a perennial party, and he believes it will endure for some centuries to come. Whether in office or out, he is going to continue to do all he can for it.

FOR originality and profundity in laying down parliamentary law, Bangor can go to the head. In the common council Tuesday evening, the presiding officer ruled that a motion to reduce or strike out an item in the resolve making appropriations was out of order, but that a motion to increase would be in order.

IF the anti-Cleveland democrats in New York imagined they were placing the governor in an embarrassing position by calling the state convention at his own city of Buffalo, they will find their mistake when the convention meets. The best public sentiment of that city sustains him, as it has done since his election as mayor. The snarling of a few disappointed ward politicians will be drowned out in the general voice of popular approval.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST RIEDEL, German painter is dead.

OCSAR WILDE'S new play of "Vera" has proved a failure.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR left all his property ($75,000) to his wife.

JOHN MOREY has retired from the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette.

THE funeral of the Count de Chambord will take place on September 3d.

HENRY VILLARD'S distinguished German guests have arrived at Hoboken.

IT is reported that Henry M. Stanley has closed the upper Congo to commerce.

MR. PARNELL will contest the county Down at the next election for member of parliament.

SENATOR SHERMAN, Senator Pendleton and ex-Governor Noyes are expected at the coming Green Township Harvest Home celebration.

MR. BLAINE has kindly consented to omit from his forthcoming book all reference to Mr. Conkling's peculiar style of spelling the language.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL delivered his first lecture in America on Sunday before a fashionable audience of Newport cottagers. His theme was the "consistency of Catholicism."

FOREIGNERS are getting nearly all the American heiresses. A handsome American colonel, judge or major seems to have no showing where there is an ugly foreign earl, or baron or count.

A CABLE letter says Tennyson's income has fallen off. His publishers used to guarantee him $5,000 a year, but are able to do it no longer. His efforts to write for the stage have been no advantage to him financially.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

FIFTY and thirteen have just been married in Texas.

VOLUSIA county, Fla., will ship about 6,000,000 oranges this year.

GALVESTON, Texas, is to have a new bank with a $500,000 capital.

CLEBURNE, Texas, will have waterworks and a system of electric lights.

TOBACCO culture is pronounced a success and source of profit to Florida.

IN Vicksburg, Miss., there are 20 men and boys and 17 women in the workhouse.

THE cotton season will open regularly in Galveston, Texas, by the 1st of September.

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, complains of the manner in which her street cars are run.

THERE are now thirty brick store houses in course of erection in Birmingham, Alabama.

THE Monroe, Tennessee, Democrat, says the farmers now plow by moonlight and sleep in the shade all day.

EAST TENNESSEE farmers report a heavier crop of apples than the croakers predicted for them sometime ago.

IT is told that Angora goats are being largely raised in portions of Texas and the enterprise is turning out profitably.

THE new flouring mill at Sweetwater, Tennessee, turns out 156 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours—one barrel every ten minutes.

SIXTEEN Mississippi Baptist associations have 26,046 members, and they had 1,599 additions by baptism last year, or one new convert to every 17 members.

REPORTS from the cotton in the Nashville district, including middle Tennessee, a portion of west Tennessee and north Alabama, show a larger aggregate yield than last year's crop.

A SAN ANTONIO dispatch makes known the sort of whisky used in that place when it reports the following: Three barkeepers were poisoned on the hands in handling ice and lemon in making mixed drinks.

CAUSTIC COLERIDGE.

The Lord Chief Justice, Wilde and Mr. Shepard Take a Walk.

From the New York Journal.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, having passed a peaceful night under the hospitable roof of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, rose early yesterday morning, ate a light breakfast of chops, soft boiled eggs and toast, and then settled himself in an easy chair to peruse the morning papers. His eye had just struck a head line, "Coleridge Captured," when the door bell went ting-a-ling a-ling.

"Elliott," said the chief justice, addressing Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, who stood near the door, "for goodness sake see who that is. I never saw such idiots as you have here in America. They're half the time pulling door bells and the other half asking questions."

As Mr. Shepard opened the front door a big United States mail-wagon backed against the curb, and as the driver let the tail-board fall several bales rolled upon the sidewalk.

"What is it," asked Mr. Shepard.

"Morning mail for the chief justice," replied the man, as he sprang into his seat and drove off.

"I tell you, Elliott, it is no use, and I won't do it. I came here for recreation and not to work myself into a blind asylum."

The packages, which by the way, contained letters to the judge from nearly all the lawyers of the United States, asking him to spend the winter with them, were then carried into the cellar. A Journal reporter called a little later.

"Glad to see you," said the chief justice, "take a chair. Elliott, hand the gentleman a chair. What an early set you are here, in America, to be sure. Bless me, I think you do nothing but crawl in one side of the bed, and roll over and fall out of the other. But I suppose that's the way you get rich so rapidly."

"His worship, the lord chief justice," observed Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, "has not accustomed himself to our ways yet; but I am confident that his excellency ——"

"Tut, tut, Elliott," interposed the chief justice, "enough of that 'your worship' and 'your excellency.' I am tired of such stuff. Dear knows I get enough of that when I'm on the other side of the water. While I am here, pray consider me one of you."

"It shall be as your grace desires," said Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, bowing most profoundly.

"Come, now," said the chief justice, rising quickly, and brushing his silk hat the wrong way. "we must be off. I want to see something of this famous town of yours before the bar association gets hold of me again. Willie, dear! Where is Willie?"

"Here I am, pa," replied the chief justice's eldest son, appearing at the door of the adjoining room.

"Get your hat, bubby, and come along, for we're going to take an outing," said his father.

"Will we go to the circus, pa?" asked the bright-eyed child, who, by the way, is studying to be a great lawyer like his father.

"Maybe, dear; but I can't say positively. Come, Elliott; come, Mr Journal reporter, let's be off before it gets too warm."

"Won't your grace wait until I order the carriages?" asked Mr. Elliott F. Shepard.

"Bother the carriage, my boy, walking is good enough for me, and I'm sure Willie likes it. Don't you, lad, eh?"

"Yes, pa," replied Willie.

"Dear me," sighed Mr. Elliott F. Shepherd, as he followed the party up the street, "what will the people say? The lies of the chief justice walking on the pavement in this common way. I'll be accused of treating him shabbily."

"Ah," exclaimed the chief justice, "this is what I like, a good old-fashioned tramp; eh, Willie, my dear?"

"Yes, pa, it's fun, ain't it.

"Trot ahead, my boy, and show these yankees how to cower the ground. Don't lag behind with your poor old father. He's a trifle stiff this morning."

"Oh, pa, look at the bobbies on horseback! What are they going to do.

"I haven't any idea, my son, but if they attempt to read any resolutions to me I'll leave the country at once."

The party had now reached the park, and the mounted guard having heard of the lord chief justice's approach, thought they'd give the old gentleman a little exemption.

"Halt, gentlemen," cried Sergeant England.

"Excuse me," said Mr. Elliott F. Shenard, "but it is evident that you are not aware that this is his royal highness, Chief Justice Coleridge, that I——"

"We know all about it," interrupted Sergeant England, "and I've been instructed to give the judge the freedom of the entire park, and to say to him that in the opinion of the police force of New York he's ——"

"Spare me," said the chief justice, "but I'm in a hurry now, and if you'll come around to Elliott's house some day we'll talk the thing over."

"All right," said Sergeant England, winking at his men. "Boys, that means a set-out sure."

Mr. Elliott F. Shepard shuddered, but he struggled after the party manfully, and although a trifle out of breath, tried to explain the beauties of the scenery to his distinguished guest. Having walked all over the park and returned to the gate, the match was directed down Fifth avenue, and a halt was made at the Windsor for lunch.

"Come, waiter," said the chief justice, "I feel as though I could eat a boat load of watermelons."

But the head waiter remained motionless, and the other waiters stood behind him in single file.

"At a special meeting of the Windsor waiters," said the man, "it was resolved that your most august majesty—"

"That settles it," said the chief justice, reaching for his hat, and making a bee-line for the door. The others followed in best time.

"Ah," said the chief justice, when he reached his room in the house of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, "no more of New York by daylight for your uncle Willie, fetch papa's slippers."

CAPER SAUCE.

ALMOST SORRY.

Miss Gushington (to young widow whose husband has left a large fortune): "That is the fourteenth mourning costume I have seen you wear in three days, and each lovelier and more becoming than the other."

Young widow: "Oh my dear, I have forty—but such a bother as they were to have made! At one time I almost wished that poor, dear George hadn't died!"

A BORN WRITER.

"Charlie," remarked Fogg, "You were born to be a writer." "Ah," replied Charlie, blushing slightly at the compliment, "you have seen some of the things I have turned off?" "No," said Fogg. "I wasn't referring to what you had written; I was simply thinking what a splendid ear you had for carrying a pen. Immense, Charlie, simply immense."

WHAT IT WAS LIKE.

"Aw, can you tell me, Miss Fair," queried George Washington LaDude, after a brief period of intense study, "why the—aw—Ponto's caudal appendage is like a coming event?"

"No, Mr. LaDude."

"Well, aw, it is something to a cur, don't you know—ha! ha!"

"Very good, Mr. LaDude; very good. But can you tell me why your hat is like a bad habit?"

"Why, er-r' aw; well, no—why is it?"

"Because it is something to a void."

"Oh! weally, now, Miss Fair, you are just too bad for anything, don't you know?"—The Judge.

WHAT EVE NEVER HAD.

"Anyhow," said a young lady, who had just returned from a woods picnic, "Eve may have been frightened at a snake in the garden of Eden, but she never had a nasty hairy caterpillar crawl down the neck of her dress." And we don't suppose she ever had.—Norristown Herald.

RESPECTABLE BUGS.

A man who was looking through a second hand store in Brooklyn, with a view of finding a bedstead to suit him, finally examined one, and asked: "Are you sure there are no bugs in this?"

"Bugs! Vhy dot pedstead was oudt of my own family! We got it ven my brudder Moses was here, und now he has gone away I sell it for half price."

"Say, I believe it has had bugs in."

"Impossible, my frendt. My wife vhas so neat dot if she knew of such tings in der house she go crazy."

"And I'll be hanged if here isn't proof!" exclaimed the customer, as he pointed to an unimpeachable evidence.

"Vhell! vhell!"

The customer was going out with a heart-broken look on his face, when the other detained him, and said:

"Dot's all right after all. If you buy dot pedstead you know you have bugs from a respectable family! Moses vhos head-clerk in Rochester, und you know I vhas here twenty-seven years in peesness."—Wall Street News.

DON'T KNOW HOW TO SPELL.

The Spanish have a proverb. "The man who stumbles twice on the same stone is a fool." There may be something very profound in that, but we fail to see it. We can't see why one good stone, that will outlast a dozen lifetimes, isn't just as good for a man to do all his stumbling over, as a great expensive collection of miscellaneous stones, so widely scattered that a lost car agent couldn't keep track of half of them. The Spaniards are a well-meaning people, but you can't expect very much of a people who spell 'Hosay" with a "J."—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE DRUMMERS AND THE KIMBALL.

It becomes apparent that the commercial travelers are going to do a good part towards rebuilding the Kimball house.

On yesterday Mr. Edward Sattler, of Sattler & Co., Baltimore, subscribed $1,000 to the common stock of the new Kimball, and Mr. Sol Rozier, of New York subscribed $500. These are but straws that show which way the wind is going to blow when the time comes. The lists are now open and the subscriptions now being made.

Confederate Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—In Jefferson city nearly one thousand soldiers of the confederate and union armies are in attendance at the ex-confederate reunion, which began this morning. After a fine parade through the principal streets, the mayor delivered an address of welcome, to which General John S. Marmaduke, responded. He was followed by General Gordon, of Tennessee, orator of the day.

A Brutal Assault.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, August 28.—To-night about seven o'clock, while Pat Powell was talking to a woman in the kitchen of the Hamilton house, in this city, he was assaulted by Mr. Evarts, who attempted his life. Powell was considerably beat up about the face and head. He was picked up senseless, and medical aid was summoned, who pronounced his injuries quite serious. After the assault Evarts disappeared and the woman failed to find him.

CONFESSIONS OF A GAMBLER.

Methods of Protecting the Bank and of Fleecing Innocent Players.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

"What are the chances against a player in a square game of faro?" the reporter asked of an old gambler who stood on Smithfield street lamenting the restrictions that were placed on his business by the Pittsburg police.

"Against a sucker—a 'producer,' I mean?" inquired the gambler.

"I mean the clerk or merchant that drops in to tackle the game," said the reporter.

"Well, that's what we call the 'producer,'" the sport explained, and then went on: "That's the class that produces the wealth that makes gambling a business. It is the 'producer's' money that keeps the game going. The chances he has of winning, with nothing against him, and if he hasn't got a system, and isn't betting high, are about one out of two, or, maybe, two out of five—that is, he will lose in two out of three or in three out of five plays against the bank, and no matter how often he wins he is sure to be a dead loser in the end. If he plays big and has a system the dealer soon gets on to it. If he is stuck on a card, or plays 'three on a side,' or 'odd and even' or 'both ends against the middle,' it will take the dealer no time to find it out, and as it is his duty to protect the bank, he will shuffle the cards so as to lay the player out cold. The player generally sticks to his system and has no chance. If there are a number of persons playing, of course it is difficult for the dealer to handle the cards in this way, but often the numerous players seen at a table are staked players, who are playing with the bank's money, and of whom the dealer takes no notice, as it makes no difference whether they win or not, so his whole attention can be given to the producer. In nearly every bank they have a lot of cappers hanging around, and when a producer comes in they are 'staked' to start the game.

"The dealer has another trick," the sport continued, "that we call 'taking the card by the ear.' If the player is a 'higher roller,' that is, a big better, and has a favorite card, it may lose for him all the time. In that case the dealer puts it on its proper tile, but if the player is winning, the dealer will throw this card down carelessly, so that it doesn't lay squarely on the pile. Pretending to straighten them up, he will slip the card under the pile, and then shuffle them so that in the next deal the player's chances are to lose; if the player wins again, the dealer will again take the card by the ear. These things cannot be done where there are a number of genuine players, for in that case it makes little difference to the bank who wins or loses, the players playing each other's money and the bank having the benefit of the split."

"And this is what you call a square game?"

"Why, of course; all this is done merely to protect the bank, which must have some protection. In a brace game the player stands no more show of winning than he does of swallowing a lightning rod. In the square game there is some showing for him. But every player has his system with which he expects to break the bank, and he finds out in the end the truth in the saying that there never was a system the dealer couldn't beat. These things are necessary, as I said, to protect the bank. It is often subject to losses by shoe-string players, who, being deeply in debt, manage to get hold of a few dollars and, having nothing much to lose, conclude to try their luck. Sometimes a fellow wins $600 or $700 off a 'shoe-string,' as we call a small stake, goes out and pays his debts, and that's the last the bank sees of the money. The chances are if he has $5 or $10 left he'll come back, and, if luck is still with him, may win a few more hundred. But talk about it as you may, faro is the fairest and squarest game, and if a man must gamble I'd advise him to tackle nothing else."

"Can't faro be beaten."

"No unless you play a limitless game and have a mint of money to do it with. If a bank has $2,000 you can bet $2,000 on a card, and if it wins, the bank is busted and there's an end of it. If you lose you have to keep on doubling your bets until you win, when, of course, the desired end is accomplished. But every bank has its limit, and when you get to it you've got to stay there. The fact that few gamblers have money shows which way the wind blows. It's a rare one dies rich. The banks make the money the 'producer' furnishes and the professional sport kind of hangs in between the two until women or whisky bring him to his grave."

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY'S PORTS.

The Baseball Games at Monmouth Course.

SARATOGA, New York, August 28.—First race, equity stakes for two-year olds, three quarters of a mile, Lloyd Daley first, Greystone second, Lofty third; time 1:17. The second race, one mile and a half, for all ages, was won by Gleaner, Taxgatherer second, Walenze third; time 2:37¾. The third race, three-fourths of a mile, won by Ladyland, Pearl Jennings second, Pope Leo third; time 1:15. The fourth race, handicap steeple chase, about two miles and three-fourths, was won by Rienzi, Disturbance second, Miss Woulsey third; time 5:14.

MONMOUTH PARK.

This is the last day of the races here. The attendance was large, and the weather cool. The first race, handicap sweepstakes for three year olds one mile and a furlong, was won by Carnation, Breeze second, Pizza third. Time 1:56¼. The second race sweepstakes for two year olds, three-fourths of a mile, Bark won easily, Water Lily second, Laura Gould third. Time 1:17. The third race, renewal of the Monmouth stakes sweep stakes for three year olds and upward of $500 each, with $2,500 added, of which $1,000 to second, one and one-half miles, Drake Carter 109 pounds, Iroquois 127, George Kinney, Eole and Monitor. It was a grand race. Drake Carter set pace with George Kinney, second. On the lower turn. On the second round, Carter was passed by George Kinney and Eole, and entering the home stretch Eole was slightly in advance, although all the horses except the Iroquois, who was beaten in the back stretch, tried hard to reach Eole in the home stretch. It was a fruitless effort, as he crossed the line winner by an open length, George Kinney second and Monitor third. Drake Carter and Iroquois were pulled up; time 2:36¾. The fourth race, a sweepstakes of $25 each with $100 added, one and one-quarter mile, Bootjack won, Girofla second, and Priam third; time 2:11¾. The fifth race, purse $600, selling allowance, three-quarters of a mile, The Virgil Friday filly won a hard race by a length; Cheerful finishing second, and Battledore third, time 1:16. French pools paid $20.25. The sixth race, steeple chase, purse $600 full course; Captain York won, Chivola second; Major Wheeler third.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

The first race at Brighton beach to-day for beaten horses, one mile, Brunswick won, Henry B. second, Weasel third. Time 1.46. The second race, for maidens, three quarters of a mile, Electrifier won, Scampa second, Versenay third. Time 1.18½. The third race, for maidens, three quarters of a mile, Peerless won, Calleron second, Marc Lewis third. Time 1:17. The fourth race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, Hilarity won, Swift second, Wyandotte third. Time 2:12¾. The fifth race for three, year-olds, selling allowance, seven-eighth mile-Centennial won, Retort second, and Laura G. third. Time 1:39. The sixth race for four year-olds, one mile and a furlong, George Hanks won, Flanders second, Lord Edward third. Time 1:57¾.

BASE BALL.

Baltimore.—Cincinnati 14, Baltimore 4.
Philadelphia.—Philadelphia 2, Eclipse 10.
Pittsburg.—Columbus 4, Allegheny none.
Boston.—Providence 1, Boston 14.
New York.—New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn.—Actives 8, Brooklyn 5.
Trenton.—Trenton 12, Anthracite 3.

No Fever Now.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—A physician in charge of Ship island reports that not a single case of yellow fever is there now. Fifteen vessels in the anchorage are being cleansed and fumigated, preparatory to their departure for their destinations.

PENSACOLA, August 28.—Another day has passed without a case of any kind of sickness being reported in this city. A movement is on foot to request Surgeon-General Hamilton to send Surgeon Murray to determine the nature of the fever here. Surgeon Owens' widow is dead. Three new cases have been reported at the yard.

The Cotton Belt.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Dispatches to the Times-Democrat from all sections of the cotton belt show a considerable falling off in the cotton crop prospects as compared with the last year, except in Tennessee and a portion of Texas, caused by the drouth, caterpillars and boll worms. The decrease is estimated in some cases at 33⅓ per cent. Many reports from Texas shows a falling off in outlook. The corn crop also is reported considerably damaged by the drouth.

CRADLE LIFE.

Is not this world the cradle of the soul,
In which we rock through restless infancy
To music of the spheres? At times we weep,
And long for baubles just beyond our reach,
Restrained from our desires, yet comforted
By the great Love which holds us. We rejoice
In pleasant sounds mysterious to the sense
Not yet awake to Mother Nature's speech:
We love the blue, sun painted draperies
About us, and the corridors of green,
And view with rapt delight the beautiful
Glad faces of the stars which smile above,
Comforted, chided, nourished, we abide,
And know not whence we come to this new life,
Nor whither we shall go. But in the grave
We lay aside our robes of infancy:
Then do we grow in stature, we are strong—
We walk abroad, and live the life we dreamed.
—Frances L. Mace.

THE RAILROADS.

CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Railroad Matters in Chattanooga—The Georgia Commission—A New Regulation—The Proposed Line from Americus to Buena Vista—Fighting for a Railroad, Etc.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 28.—A meeting of citizens to-night enthusiastically decided to donate the lot for the location of the consolidated shops of the Alabama Great Southern system of railroads in this city.

Think it will be Extended.

The LaGrange Reporter says: "Much has been written concerning the extension of the Columbus and Rome railroad in the direction of Atlanta. Its natural and proper direction is through LaGrange due north. We believe that time will give it to us but our people should press it earnestly upon the attention of the corporation that controls it. The cost would be small—the local benefit great. Columbus needs the outlet as badly as LaGrange.

The Broken Arrow Road.

Special to The Constitution.

CALERA, Ala., August 28.—A large party, including Judge Underwood, J. M. Elliott, of Rome; A. G. West, John Postell, J. O. Waddell, D. S. Freeman, of Cedartown; Alexander Willingham, John Wilkie, Cartersville; J. C. Kimball, Aaron Haas, Walter Gordon, Steve Postell, of Atlanta; went to Broken Arrow on the East and West railroad to day, and were present at the formal opening of that road to Baker mines. Every member of the party was highly pleased with the trip, and speak in the highest terms of this road, which has been so rapidly built.

The Railroad Commission.

Commissioners Smith, Wallace and Trammel were all present at the meeting of the Georgia railroad commission yesterday. A petition of the Central railroad to allow the charge of 25 cents extra on cash fares, the fee to be repaid to the passenger at way station on presentation of part of a duplex ticket furnished him by the conductor, was granted.

Most of the business which was to have come before the regular monthly meeting yesterday was covered in circular No. 40 issued about ten days ago, fixing joint cotton rates for the Central railroad.

Fight For a Railroad.

From the Chattanooga Times.

Last July, in the case of E. D. Albro vs. the Tennessee and Sequatchie Valley railroad, judgment was rendered in favor of Mr. Albro for $53,000. A few days since Mr. J. C. Wasson, of Rhea county, obtained a judgment against the railroad for $800; execution issued and the sheriff was to levy on the property and it was to be sold yesterday. Friday evening the attorneys for Albro filed a bill in the United states court in this city asking that injunction issue against Wasson and the sheriff of Rhea county to prevent the sale. This was done and the sale will not occur.

The sale of the road to satisfy Mr. Albro's judgment is announced elsewhere to occur on the 24th of September.

The Cohutta Road.

From the Dalton Argus.

The survey of the Cohutta and Catoosa air-line railroad has already began, and the road will be pushed forward as soon as practicable. The importance of Cohutta as a central point cannot be over estimated, in a business point of view, and as it rapidly increases in size, with several other railroads in contemplation, having it for a junction station, it will in four or five years doubtless rival Chattanooga, even in its growth, and the merry jingle of the street car bells will then be heard, wending their way from street to street as the cars leave the metropolis and move out towards its suburban towns.

A New Regulation.

The Savannah, Florida and Western and the Central railroads have been authorized by the railroad commission to adopt a novel regulation in their passenger business. They are allowed to charge passengers who do not procure tickets when they have an opportunity to do so, four cents instead of three cents a mile. The new rule is that when conductors collect cash fares they may charge a fee of 25 cents extra of each passenger. They then punch a duplex ticket which shows the amount of money collected. One of the tickets is given to the passenger and one is kept by the conductor. The passenger can hand in his ticket at any station on the road and receive his 25 cents for it. It is then sent to the ticket auditor and is used as a check on the conductor. There are comparatively few instances where passengers do not buy tickets, and they are growing rarer.

Railroad Matters in Chattanooga.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 28.—John Coon, a hostler on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, of this city, was arraigned before the recorder this morning for violating the ordinance in not ringing the bell when crossing Market street.

A suit has been brought by Mrs. Della Moore against the Western and Atlantic railroad company for $20 000 damages for the death of her son, who was killed while in the employe of that company.

There is said to be a movement contemplated to build a bridge across the Tennessee river at this place, leading from the bluff to the opposite side. It is thought that by grading away a part of the bluff the plan will be feasable. Parties living on the north side of the river are said to head the movement.

Cheering News.

From the Sumter Republican.

The gentlemen who have been canvassing the city soliciting subscriptions for the proposed railroad from this place to Buena Vista, report good success. They are confident that the necessary amount can be easily raised whenever it may be called for. This is as it should be, and we have no doubt will settle the question of route whenever the road is to be located.

In accordance with the action of council at its last session, his honor, Mayor Felder, has appointed Captain A. C. Bell and P. H. Williams on the part of council, and Hon. Dupont Guerry, J. W. Sheffield and J. C. Roney, on the part of the citizens, to represent Americus in the railroad meeting at Buena Vista on Tuesday next, 28th instant. We are informed the gentlemen will all accept, and know that our interests have been entrusted to able hands. The following gentlemen have been added to those previously appointed by Mayor Felder to represent Americus in the railroad meeting at Buena Vista next Tuesday: W. P. Burt, B. B. Hinton, S. H. Hawkins and U. B. Harrold. This adds strength to an already strong committee.

A Large Sum Unaccounted For.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—There is a discrepancy of $223,017 in the accounts of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, formerly the Cincinnati Southern railway. This much has been published on two consecutive days without any direct denial being made by the officers of the company. It has been learned that the missing money is a part of the capital stock which was all paid up, or supposed to be paid up, at the time the road was leased to the present company. The road belongs to the city, and was leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific company by five trustees, in whose control it had been placed. There were several companies who wanted to lease the road, and the competition between them to get it was brisk. Three of the trustees have blocks of $50,000 each of the leasing companies' stock. There are three or four lawyers who have enough more of the stock to make, with a few incidental expenses connected with the lease, the unaccounted sum of $223,017. This is a morsel of information that some of the stockholders regard as very significant. Its significance increases when taken in connection with a statement that has since been officially made that there were extraordinary expenses incurred in "organizing."

Rapid Work.

From the Birmingham Chronicle.

The explanation of the heading is, that one-half interest in some twelve thousand acres of coal lands in the Coosa coal fields were granted to the East and West railroad company, on condition that a railroad should be built from the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad at some point near Jacksonville, to the section line on Broken Arrow creek by September 1st, 1883. To this section line was given the name of "Dead-Line," because the failure of the road to cross it by the time designated, would be death to the deed of transfer of the coal interest to the railroad company.

The location of the road was not begun until about the 9th of November last, and the grading a short time thereafter. There were several serious obstacles to overcome in the completion of the work, such as the bridging of the Coosa and the passage through the hills, or mountains rather, of Trout creek. But the work was accomplished, and the locomotive blew her blast of triumph on the other side of the "Dead Line" on Thursday, the 23d day of August.

A regular daily schedule from Broken Arrow to "E. & W. junction," (the name given by the Selma, Rome and Dalton to the place where the two roads intersect) will be inaugurated on next Tuesday, the 28th instant.

This road has been transporting coal for more than a month past, from the Ragland mines on Trout creek, ten miles east of the present western terminus, and the coal, for both steam and grate purposes, has been pronounced excellent, while the coke is of a very superior quality.

But as we expect to have something more of the present accomplishments, and the bright future of this road and the section which it penetrates, we desist for the present.

Sale of the State Road.

Atlanta Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

For some time pressure has been privately brought upon the Georgia legislature looking to the sale of the State road to a syndicate, composed of the present lessees and other capitalists. The road was leased by Governor Bullock in 1870 for twenty years. These parties having spent much money in its betterments, are moving thus early to secure the ownership. The movement culminated by the introduction in the house of a bill by Mr. Jordan, which recites that, as the acknowled debt of the state is but $9,000,000, and as $8,000,000 can be secured for the State road, therefore it is to the interest of the state to sell the road and save an annual interest of nearly $500,000. The bill had been expected. While it is not expected to pass this session it starts an agitation which under the closer manipulation of Joseph Brown, will probably pass in the next legislature. The interest on the state debt is greater than the receipts from the State road; therefore from a business stand point, the sale would be advisable. The Central railroad company, which owns all the roads in the state, except the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and Richmond and Danville systems, is now practically shut out from the west except through the State road. The Central authorities fear that in time the East Tennessee road might gobble up the State road, as it has the Richmond and Danville, and thus the only system of roads in the south owned and controlled by southern men would be completely hemmed in by northern syndicates. The plan of the company and leading legislators is to fix the sale of the State road so that it may pass into the control of the Central. With this line to the west the Central system would jump to the front as one of the greatest railway syndicates in the country, with the best western connections, tapping all important points in the south and centering in Savannah as the grand enterport. It is a great movement, and may occur at any moment.

South Carolina Roads.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—The South Carolina railroad commission has finally adopted a standard schedule of rates and classifications which will control charges on freight and passenger transportation on all the railroads in this state. In June last the commission proposed a schedule, which was submitted to the railroad companies for consideration. The railroads presented the arguments on the June tariff, which were thoroughly considered, and in some cases allowances have been made. This freight tariff as now adopted does not differ materially from the former tariff. The only important changes are in the rates on cotton and fertilizers. For instance, on cotton the rates are raised 6 cents per 100 pounds for hauls of 50 and 100 miles; 5 cents per 100 for 150 miles; 2¼ cents per 100 for 200 miles, and substantially the originally proposed rates are fixed for longer distances. On fertilizers the rates are increased 2½ cents per 100 pounds for 50-mile hauls, and ¾ of a cent per 100 for all distances above 50 miles. The rates established by the commission are maximum rates only, and railroads may charge lower rates, provided they do not discriminate against any point or persons. Each branch road in the state is subject to the same rates as the main line, and freight passing over the branches and over the main line must be charged for as for a continuous haul. On the main line all leased lines are treated as actual parts of the main line, with the exception of the narrow gauge roads leased by the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad. Under the law which requires the railroad commission to make the rates for shorter distances lower than the rates for longer distances, roads which have been charging the same rates for longer and shorter distances will naturally be effected. The rates for shorter distances may probably be lowered, while those for longer distances will in some instances be made higher. This is in accordance with the principle upon which the law is based, that freight charges shall be in proportion to the distance the freight is carried. The maximum passenger rates have been increased by allowances to certain roads. In Georgia rates range from 3 to 5 cents a mile, the latter rate being allowed to be charged by some short and weak lines. The rates fixed for South Carolina range from 3 to 4 cents a mile for adults, and allowances have been made to weaker roads. It is not yet known what course the railroads will pursue with regard to the tariff of the commission.

HAYGOOD AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Singing Confederate and Federal War Songs—The Doctor's Speech.

Dr. Haygood was received with the Chautauqua salute, and coming forward took two of the flags from the stand and held them in his hand, which act was greeted with rounds of applause. He said: I am glad that Georgia is on that flag. [Applause.] I have seen the day that I would have died under the other, and if you cannot take me into the union on that basis, count me a heathen and a publican. [Applause.]

There are many differences and yet many resemblances. I saw out there, and I will not look that way now, a woman crowned with the glory of gray hairs. When the first battle song was sung she quivered with memories, the tears coursed down her cheeks. Johnny did not come marching home to her. She was strangely like a mother who lives in my town, about the same age, with one boy shot through the head on the Potomac, the other buried from a hospital in Richmond. Both of those women love God and the Lord Jesus Christ, and I know would help one another and love each other. So we are alike to many things, in our heart aches and griefs.

I am very much obliged to the professor and these admirable singers for trying to sing a rebel war song. They can't do it. [Applause.] But if there were a few of Stonewall Jackson's men here, and it was the year 1862 they could sing it. But we don't sing it now. I have not tried to sing that song or any other army hymn in a long time, hardly since Appomattox. But nobody who has got the heart of a man in him will ask me to-day to be ashamed that I did sing them once. [Applause.] But we do not sing them now. We have buried them for the most part with that flag we followed for four long years, fighting for what we believed was the right thing. I said there are also differences. O, if we could put ourselves in each other's places? Sometimes when I read your papers that don't understand us, or read our papers that do not understand you, I am reminded of a short speech made by an old Frenchman in Atlanta. We had been organizing home guards and made him surgeon. One night we had a meeting and called on him for a speech. He said: "Fellow citizens, I am in one bad fix to make a speech, for last night a storm come and blow down my stable, and some one steal my buggy, and my cow run away. I tell you we must whip this fight. I have been in my own country in two revolutions; in one I was the conquerer and in the other I was the conquered. There is great deal of difference in those two leetle letta'es, d and r."

When the wise men and women of the north have learned the difference between these two letters, D and R, we will not need to explain to each other. There will be so many grounds for patience and toleration and broad manliness that by that time we will forget the war, except in the good things that in the providence of God it brought to this whole country. [Applause.] I will tell you how I do with my children. I do not know whether I represent a class, for I never asked. I teach them that this flag represents our union that is God's gift to us, that it is worth dying for. Then if they ask me who Robert Lee was or Stonewall Jackson was, what we mean in April when we strew flowers over the humble graves of our dead soldiers, I tell them who they were, that they were brave, true men. I do not teach my children to despise their kindred who fought and died. You would hate me if I did [Applause.]

Hardly anybody is mad now about this matter. [Laughter.] We have got one old man in Georgia, and you may have one or two in New York, for all I know, who get madder the farther they get from the war. [Laughter.] They remind me of an old country man in my state who started to market with a load of apples in a cart with his wife. They crossed a little ferry, and coming out the hind-board of the wagon broke loose and the apples all rolled into the river. The old man was mad, but for a time he said nothing. He sat down to contemplate the scene. His wife went to the house. He did not come, and, after awhile she said to her boy, "Go down to the ferry and see what has become of your daddy." He came back without his father. "He won't come." "What is he doing?" "He is sittin' there cussin'." (Great laughter and applause.)

For the most part that sort did not fight much. What are you going to do about them? I will tell you what some papers do. If it happens to be one of our men, your papers take him to be a representative of the south, and if it happens to be some one in the north, some of our papers are foolish enough and mean enough to call him a representative of the north. What are we going to do with these men sitting down there at the ferry cursing twenty years after the fighting? Let them curse on. [Laughter.] But go on and raise more apples. [Long continued applause and laughter] I pity a southern man whose convictions of honor and sense of historic position are so feebly based that he gets into a rage every time that a northern man disagrees with him. And I pity a northern man who must explode every time some southerner chances not to agree with him. Our people would be unworthy your respect if they should pretend to change their convictions in a day. But there are changes going on. I might give you some illustrations of the gradual change of opinion, an honest change, where men and women are doing their best. But time forbids. People who always stay at home generally have very fixed ideas, with deep roots, but they are not wide ones.

I am much obliged to Judge Tourgee for the many strong and admirable points made in his speech. I want to tell you, if these states in which I have lived are to be counted in this union, and are to stay in this union, you ought to ask of us this: Fidelity to the constitution and its amendments, to the declaration of independence and this flag and no more. [Applause.] There is in the citadel square at Quebec a beautiful monument, that could not have been built by Pagan nations. It is in sight of the fields of Abraham, where brave Englishmen, following the flag of St. George, and brave Frenchmen following the lilies, went down in the blood and storm of battle. The brave leaders died that day and that monument in the citadel square at Quebec has on one side the name of Montcalm, and on the other of Wolfe. What would you think of an Englishman and a Frenchman to day who should meet at the base of that monument, and fall out with each other about the battle on the Plains of Abraham? If it would not be right for the Englishman and the Frenchman to have heart-burnings to-day, standing in such a place, how is it with us twenty years after the battle? Are not heart-burnings as much out of place?

Last night I was at a little station in Ohio waiting for the train. I was reading a good book. I will give you one sentence from it. "It is often said of men when they come to die that they become reconciled to their enemies." The author added, "They ought to do it now." I stand on that basis. [Applause.]

I will not keep you much longer. There are some circumstances brought up to day that I understand much better than the choir. For instance, that "Marching Through Georgia" business. I tell you, the historic truth is in it. Poetry has written history; for you got much y near all the gobblers [Applause and laughter] and most of the sweet potatoes [Applause and laughter] and if ever an army had an easy time marching 300 miles on fair roads in dry weather, you had it. [Laughter.] Georgia had sent out about 130,000 men, but they were elsewhere. I have got a piece of news to tell you about that "Marching Through Georgia" that you don't know. On the road between Rome and Atlanta there is a little town near the Stone mountain. Two months after you marched through, I went back, not marching much. I was getting along the best I could with some very broken down mules that had lost their ordinary vivacity. I noticed in that little town not less than a dozen chimneys. You know what war does, it burns houses. That is what it means. War is hell. Pardon the roughness, that is what it is, war is hell. I saw as I came along to Chautauqua that the last one of these chimneys had a house built to it. It had stood for eighteen years or more, but this spring a house had been built to it, and I was glad.

We are raising up boys there that some of these days, should there be occasion for it, which God forbid if it please him, would fight under that flag, as the Highlanders whose ancestors fought under Bruce, fight for the flag of St. George. I did not come here for gush, but I am glad in my soul, as I said in the beginning, that Georgia is on that flag. [Applause.] I love this country. I believe in it, that it has a mission to the nations of this world, and that it will accomplish more than statesmen understand. But in the prophetic heart of the church there is a deep feeling somehow that the deliverance of every nation from bondage, the evangelization of the world largely belongs to the people. It could not have been done with a divided union. [Applause.] I say it with reverence in this place, it would have marred the stupendous plans of Divine providence. But how, after all that God has done in setting men free in this country, we can go on, working out by his great help the noblest problem ever given to a civilized nation in this world.

Now, God keep us in the peace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the constitution and declaration of independence, and this book which is the magna charta of the world's intelligence and the world's freedom. [Prolonged applause.]

A BURGLAR KILLED.

He Stabs Policeman Green, and is Pursued and Killed.

At 2 o'clock this morning a negro man was shot and killed by the police on Hunter street in the vacant lot adjoining Lochrey's dye house. A few minutes before the killing officers Green and Abbott, who were on duty on Decatur street, detected a negro man burglarizing Smith's grocery store on Decatur street, near Pryor. They entered the store and secured the burglar, and started to the city prison with him. En route to the prison, the negro gave his name as Clemmons, and showed every desire to escape. The stationhouse was reached, but as the officers started in the main entrance the negro drew his knife and after making three or four cuts at Officer Green, jerked away and broke down Pryor street. Officer Abbott and Stationhouse-keeper Buchanan followed as also did Officer Green who was bleeding profusely from three wounds. At Hunter street the negro turned toward the city hall. The officers fired at him but he continued his flight until he reached the vacant lot just beyond Lochrey's dye house. Then he jumped the fence, and as he jumped three shots were fired at him with fatal effect. When the officers came up they found the darkey lying dead in the lot. He was lying on his back and right side and the blood was oozing from a wound in his head. In his hand was found firmly clutched the dirk with which he cut Officer Green. The wounds were on his back and their location was not ascertained, as the officers would not disturb the body until the coroner could view it. The lot is fully fifteen feet below the pavement and the darkey had a big leap.

Dr. Ed Roach examined and dressed Officer Green's wounds. He has a long deep cut on his back which took five stitches, a stab near the left temple and one on the breast bone. Had the last wound been one-eighth of an inch either way from its present location it would have given the officer his death cut.

The negro is a young man, and some who saw his body since the killing say his name is George Brown. Dr. Roach says Officer Green's wounds are exceedingly dangerous.

Stolen Horses.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, Ga., August 28.—Mr. D. F. Briscoe, living near Rome, had two horses stolen from his stable last night. He thinks his son, who wanted to go to Texas, took the horses and disposed of them between Rome and Talladega, as they were traced to Talladega to-day.

Horticultural Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 28.—To-day is horticultural day at the exposition here, and there is the largest display of fruits ever seen in the south. No less than 15,000 plates of every variety of fruits adorn the tables. There is a large crowd present.

The Missing Mary.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—The report that the missing girl, Mary Churchill, had been found at Keokuk, this morning, proves to be untrue. There are no definite tidings yet of her whereabouts.

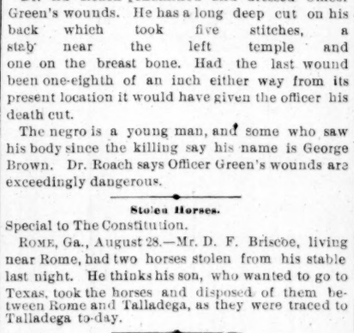
Supreme Court.

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.—No. 17. Imboden et al. vs Etowah, etc., Mining Co. Equity, from Lumpkin. Argued. M. L. Smith; C. D Phillips; H. H. Perry; L. E. Bleckley, for plaintiffs in error. Price & Baker H. P. Bell; M. G. Boyd, for defendant.

MACON CIRCUIT—No. 11, Central Railroad vs. Combs et al. Case from Bibb. Argued. Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiff in error. Bacon & Rutherford, by brief for defendants.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.—Nos. 16 and 17. Montgomery et al. vs. Trustees of Masonic Hall in Augusta, and vice versa. Case from Richmond. J. S. Hook; Barnes & Cumming, for Montgomery et al. F. H. Miller; J. S. & W. T. Davidson, contra. Pending reading of record, court adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

This is the last of the cases to be argued. At its conclusion court will adjourn to court in course on Monday next.



DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangement of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, a continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through it parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, stength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros. Atlanta, Ga.

DIAMONDS

FINE

JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES *and Lowest Prices.*

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

FACTORY & SALESROOM, 34 WHITEHALL STREET, *ATLANTA, GA.*

MELLIN'S FOOD

For Infants and Invalids.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS' MILK. The most nourishing diet for invalids and nursing mothers. Commended by all physicians. Sold by all druggists. Keeps in all climates. 75c. Send for the pamphlet. T. METCALF & Co., 41 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF BEATIE & HOPPIE, COMPOSED of D. A. Beatie, J. L. Beatie and Geo. E. Hoppie expired by limitation July 1st. All persons indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment. Geo. E. Hoppie succeeds to the business.

D. A BEATIE,
J. L. BEATIE.
GEO. E. HOPPIE.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SCOVILLE & TERRY IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, L. W. Scoville assuming the liabilities of and receiving all moneys due to the firm.

L. W. SCOVILLE,
R. S. TERRY.

Atlanta, Ga., August 28th, 1883.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO THREE o'clock Wednesday, 29th inst., for excavating and laying 3,500 feet of vitrified stone pipe on Walton street, from Cone to Marietta. Also for 2,500 feet of same on North Avenue, from Peachtree street to Walton spring branch. Plans and specifications to be seen at office of city engineer. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

JOHN BERKELE,
WM H. VENABLE,
M. E. MAHER,
Commissioners of Streets and Sewers.

WALTHAM

WATCHES

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

STERLING SILVERWARE,

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

NEW GOODS being received daily. Call and inspect our stock.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AND WARRANTED.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

WINSHIP & BRO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON GINS, GIN FEEDERS

CONDENSERS

—AND—

COTTON PRESSES



FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE-POWER—COMBINING ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and General Mill Work

SEND FOR PRICES.

—THE—

RICHMOND & DANVILLE LINE

72 MILES SHORTER

Than any Existing Route

TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST

350 MILES SHORTER

—THAN—

ANY ROUTE VIA CINCINNATI.

Schedule in Effect June 10th, 1883.	Mail & Express No. 53	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta via R & D RR	4 20 a m	2 55 p m
" Toccoa " "	8 17 a m	7 05 p m
" Greenville " "	11 14 a m	10 08 p m
Arrive Charlotte " "	8 30 p m	3 10 a m
Leave Charlotte " "	4 20 p m	3 55 a m
" Salisbury " "	6 06 p m	5 44 a m
Arrive Greensboro " "	8 00 p m	7 45 a m
" Danville " "	10 10 p m	10 07 a m
Lve Danville via Va M & R	10 30 p m	10 35 a m
" Lynchburg " "	1 05 a m	1 50 p m
" Charlottesville, " "	3 25 a m	4 35 p m
Arrive Washington " "	7 40 a m	9 20 p m
Lve Washington via B & P R	8 07 a m	9 57 p m
Arr Baltimore via B & P RR	9 35 a m	11 35 p m
Arr Philadelphia, P W & B R	12 50 p m	3 05 a m
" New York via Pa. R R	3 45 p m	6 25 a m
" Boston	10 40 p m	4 40 p m
Lve Danville via R & D R R	12 45 a m	10 25 a m
" Burkeville " "	4 52 a m	2 05 p m
Arr Belle Isle " "	7 15 a m	4 19 p m
" Richmond " "	7 25 a m	4 27 p m
Lve Richmond via R, F & P R R	22 a m	4 50 p m
Arr Washington via A & P R R	1 00 p m	9 30 p m

NEW HOLLAND ACCOMMODATION—DAILY

Leave Atlanta	5 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville	7 33 p m
Arrive New Holland	7 40 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave New Holland	5 38 a m
" Gainesville	5 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 40 a m

ATLANTA AND ATHENS

Leave Atlanta	4 20 a m	2 55 p m
Arrive Athens	1 60 p m	7 35 p m

ATLANTA AND TALLULAH FALLS

Leave Atlanta	2 55 p m
Arrive Tallulah Falls	7 58 p m

Only 35 Hours Transit, Atlanta to New York.

2 Fast Through Trains Daily 2

Pullman Palace Sleeping, Atlanta to New York Cars, without Change

—VIA—

Virginia Midland. Berths Secured and Numbers Given Ten Days in Advance.

W. A. TURK, Southwestern Agt. Atlanta, Georgia.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

SERGEANT, City Passenger Agt. Atlanta.

M. J. WHITFIELD VS. W. P. WHITFIELD—Libel for divorce in Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1883.—It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, in the above stated case, that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this state: It is ordered by the court that service be perfected by the publication of this order once a month for four months, before next term of this court, in Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia.

W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from minutes of Fulton Superior Court, April 12, 1883. C. H. STRONG, Clerk.

JERSEY BUTTER, FRESH & PURE

FIRM GRAIN, DELICATE AROMA, AND THE color that sweet pasture only can give from Woodward's dairy, at I. S. Mitchell's only, corner Whitehall and Peters streets. Besides Mr. Mitchell's regular customers, other persons desiring special contracts for weekly supplies can be furnished. This is the finest article that comes to the Atlanta market. su

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—3 GOOD TRUNK MAKERS ON leather and fine work, at Lieberman & Kaufman's, 92 Whitehall st. tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, THOROUGH in the hardware business, as a traveling salesman. A man without family preferred. "Dead beats" will please not apply. Address "Hardware," care this office.

PRESSMAN WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands his business, steady and sober can secure permanent situation at Judson & Dunlop. tf

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—AT 33 MERRITTS AVENUE.—WOman for cook and house servant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER DESIRES SITUation; wholesale house preferred. Willing to do anything. Best of references can be given. Address L. B., this office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS assistant bookkeeper—has been keeping books for wholesale grocery firm. Address H. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STATIONARY engineer a position in any part of Georgia. Good references. Address "Business," stating wages for week, at this office.

A PRACTICAL TAILOR AND CUTTER OF several years' experience, now holding a good position, wishes to change. Best of references. Address G. M. Cutter, Columbus, Ga. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—AT ONCE BY A GRADUATE, A situation as teacher. Best references given. No objections to the country. Address Miss F., Augusta, Ga.

LADIES OR YOUNG MEN IN CITY OR COUNtry to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drawer TT. tf

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDING—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board can be engaged by applying at once at 97 E. Mitchell street, opposite the city park. 3t

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished rooms with first-class board. Running water, hot and cold baths, and gas. Table boarders wanted. For rent, fine front basement, suitable for office. Mrs. S. B. Shaw, Nos. 150 and 152 Whitehall street. tf

AUCTION SALES.

THE NEW AUCTION HOUSE HAS ORDERS FOR show cases, desks, tables, cook stoves and furniture of all kinds. If you have the above for sale communicate at once with L. B. Davis, 29½ Marietta street.

AUCTION—HOWARD'S AUCTION HOUSE 90 South Broad street. Sales every day at 10 o'clock. Consignments solicited. J. G. Howard, auctioneer. tf

Real Estate Notes.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, AND Money Loaned on Improved Farms. Inquiries promply answered. Apply to W. J. Dibble, Real Estate Agent, Americus, Ga. tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

THE VACANT LOT, 100x200, CORNER McDONough and Clarke streets, recently sold for $8,100; the lot fronting 72 feet on McDonough and 110 on Jones, with seven room house, can be bought for $4 500. Payments easy. Apply at 45 Broad street.

WANTED—Board.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO children, 3 and 5 years old. Address, stating terms and location, 78 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—5 EXTRA FINE ¾ JERSEYS, ¾ Jerseys and ¼ Jerseys. Can be seen any time at H. C. Sawtell's residence, Farmwalt st. tf

NOTICE—5 EXTRA FINE ¼, ¾ AND ⅝ JERsey Milch Cows with young calves. Can be seen any time at H. C. Sawtell's residence, Farmwait street. Call early tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—THE BEST FITTED UP SHOE store and freshest goods in Atlanta. Location first-class. Address, Trader, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY OF the Atlanta Spring Bed Manufacturing Company. Real estate, comprising land and buildings, engine and boiler, and machinery all in good condition; about 500 spring beds just finished, large lot of well seasoned popular lumber, about 6,000 pounds of copper-steel wire, and all other property of the company except patents. Will be sold at public outcry at 4 o'clock p. m., on September 4th, 1883, if not sold earlier by private sale. This property is well located for manufacturing purposes, being inside the city limits, on the Air-Line railroad and having a good side track. For terms of sale and particulars apply to H. C. Stockdell, president. tf.

A FINE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN BEST in city Georgia. For sale, first class auction and commisson business in Rome, Ga. Only business of kind in city. Guaranteed to pay three hundred per cent on capital required. Location best in the city. Capital required about $1,000 to pay for furniture in stock. Sale compulsary before September 1st. Cause of sale removal from city. Address, Furniture, 71 Broad street, Rome, Ga. tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—NINE ROOM RESIDENCE, 182 South Forsyth street. Gas and water throughout. Plenty closets. A. Haas & Bro, 36 Alabama street.

FOR RENT—FIVE VERY COMFORTABLE rooms in a most elegant neighborhood, very near capitol square. Apply at 41 Crew street. 2w

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FIVE CONNECTING ROOMS ON 3D FLOOR OF No. 67½ Whitehall street. Apply second floor. tf

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR IN at reasonable rate. 74 Ivy, 2d door from Wheat.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—TWO SUITS OF OFFICES IN 2ND story of No. 35 Whitehall street. W. W. Pattillo.

OFFICE AND STORE ROOM TO RENT, NO. 15 South Broad street. Ramspeck & Green. tf

MUSIC.

PROF. OTTO SPAHR, TEACHER OF INSTRUmental and Vocal Music, has removed to No. 8 Broad street, third floor. tf

MUSIC—STRING AND BRASS FURNISHED for all occasions. Violin, Cornet, Guitar and Piano taught. A. F. Wurm, 4 Foster. tf

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS parties, picnics, concerts, commencements etc., whether in city or country by the Atlanta Musical Union on application to C. M. Cady, superintendent. su we 1yr.

FEATHERS.

WANTED—TO BUY 500 POUNDS SECOND-hand feathers. J. C. Fuller, dealer in groceries and stock feed, 67 Broad street. 1m

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. Address Professor Caml. Charles Flamant, 13 Alabama street. Respectfully refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt and Mr. Frank Gordon.

WANTED—Partners.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in a wholesale grocery and manufacturing of a staple article. Good business already established. Ives & Krouse, 20 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

STEAM ENGINE, 300 POUNDS BREVIER, 300 pounds long primer type at W. T. Christopher & Bros., job office 69½ Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—ONE SIXTY HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, with saw mill complete. Apply E. S. O'Brien, Barnett, Ga. 2

LOST.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., ON MARIETTA or Pryor street, a gold cuff button. Has a design on it somewhat like the letter H. Suitable reward given if returned to E. I. Renick, 35 Broad st.

LOST—REWARD PAID FOR THE RETURN OF a liver colored setter dog wearing silver collar with W. B. Lowe marked on it. 2



ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent, Successor to J. W. Hance, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

BANK
—OF THE—
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CASH CAPITAL........................$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND........................50,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually Liable.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, buys and sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at therate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

Deposits received subject to check at sight. Pay five per cent interest on time deposits. Solicit the accounts of merchants and individuals, and offer as liberal treatment as is consistent with sound banking.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers, 36 W. Alabama st.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 28, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	106	Atlanta 7s	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1886	104	106	Atlanta 6s	101	105
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	125	Augusta 6s	101	108
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	100	102
Savannah 5s	80	82	Rome, new	102	103
Atlanta 8s	116	118	Columbus 5s	82	85
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char. inc. 6s	60	63
Ga. R. 6s	106	108	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
Cent. R. 7s	111	112			
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
At. & Char. 1st	102	104	E. T., V. & G. Inc. 6s	37	39
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	145	147	Central	94	97
At. & Char.	62	64	Aug. & Sav.	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	98	100
South Car.	20	25	C. C. & A.	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Share speculations opened exceedingly irregular, and in the first half hour of business the bears made a sharp raid and carried prices down ¼ per cent, the Villard, Coal and Trunk lines shares suffering most. Subsequently a firmer tone set in and the decline was recovered. This, however, was again followed by a considerable irregularity in prices. In the forenoon it was rumored that a leading operator, for a long time bearish on the situation, had turned round. For some time the market hardened and there were indications of good buying. Later on it was announced that the operator in question was Jas. R. Keene. Mr. Keene, in an interview, expressed himself as being quite bullish, and considered that stocks had touched bottom. In the afternoon the bears made a vigorous attack upon Lake Shore, carrying the price down from 101¾ to 99⅛. The decline in the general list was fractional. After 2 p m. a fresh buying movement set in, and the market advanced to the top of the day. The improvement was general, and ranged from ⅛ to 1⅛. Compared with yesterday's closing, prices are up ¼ to 2¼ per cent, except for Canadian Pacific and Lake Shore, which are ¼ and ½ per cent lower. In specialties, Alton and Terre Haute declined 2 to 57; Alton and Terre Haute preferred 4 to 86; Memphis and Charleston 1 to 37; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western 2 to 38½; Oregon Navigation 2 to 128; Richmond and Danville 2 to 64; Wells & Fargo 2¼ to 118. Harlem dropped 6 to 190; Evansville and Terre Haute 12 to 45, as compared with the last recorded sales. Transactions 406,000 shares.

Evening — Exchange $4.81¾. Money 2. Subtreasury balances: Coin 122,064,000; currency 7,078,000 Governments lower; 4⅛s 113⅝; 4s 119⅜; 3s 103⅛. State Bonds quiet.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	81	Manhattan Ele.	39½
do. Class A small	†83	Memphis & Char'n	30
Ala. Class B 5s	99	Metropolitan Ele.	90
do. Class C 4s	†81	Michigan Central	82¼
Georgia 6s	†101	Mobile & Ohio	13
Georgia 7s mort'ge.	†103	N C & St L	51
Georgia do gold	†12	New Jersey Central	80½
Louisiana consols	†65	N. O. Pac. 1st mort.	82¾
North Carolina old	30	N Y Central	115⅛
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	96
do. funding	10	Norfolk & W'n pre.	33½
do. special tax	4	Northern Pac. com.	38⅝
S C con brown	102	do. preferred	72¾
Tennessee 6s	†39	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
Tennessee new	†29	do preferred	†109
Virginia 6s	†36	Pacific Mail	31⅝
Virginia consols	†35	Pittsb'g F W & C.	133
Virginia deferred	†10	Quicksilver	6
Adams Express	133	do preferred	33
American Mer Ex.	88	Reading	50
Chesap'ke & Ohio	15⅛	Rich & Allegheny	5½
Chicago & Alton	130	Richmond & Dan.	63
Chicago & N W	121⅝	Rich & W Pt Term.	29
do preferred	141⅛	Rock Island	119
C St L & N O	78	St L & San Fran.	25⅞
Consolidated Coal	23⅛	do preferred	44
Del., Lack & West.	120⅛	do first preferred	88
Den. & Rio Grande	27⅛	St Paul	101⅛
Erie	29⅜	do preferred	117
East Tenn railroad	7⅝	Texas Pacific	25⅛
Fort Wayne	†131	Union Pacific	88
Hannibal & St Joe	†39	United States Ex.	59
Harlem	190	Wab St L & Pacific	18⅞
Houston & Texas	55	do preferred	32
Illinois Central	125¾	Wells & Fargo	117
Lake Shore	100⅝	Western Union	76¾
L & N	44		

†Bid. §Ex-dividend *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28 1883

New York—Cotton opened off this morning and moved along under a quiet tone all day, and showing a slight upward tendency toward the close. Spots steady; middling 10½c.

Net receipts for three days 9,987 bales against 10,069 bales last year: exports 6,018 bales; last year 11,008 bales; stock 255,163 bales; last year 127,532 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	10 05@10 10	August	10 08@10 09
September	10 05@10 06	September	10 08@10 09
October	10 09@10 10	October	10 12@10 13
November	10 13@10 14	November	10 16@10 17
December	10 19@10 25	December	10 22@10 23
January	10 28@10 29	January	10 32@10 33
February	10 40@10 41	February	10 41@10 45
March	10 53@10 54	March	10 57@10 58
April	10 65@10 67	April	10 68@10 70
May	10 76@10 77	May	10 78@10 80

Closed steady; sales 61,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 5⅝d; Orleans 5¾d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 5 100 bales were American; receipts 8,100; American 6,650.

The local cotton market has undergone no change of late. We quote spots as follows: Good middling 9¾c; middling 9½c; strict low middling 9¼c; low middling 9⅛c; strict good ordinary 9c; good ordinary 8⅝c; ordinary 7½c; tinges 9c; stains 5¼@7½c.

NEW YORK, August 28—The Post's cotton market report says: "News from England was disappointing and occasioned a decline in future deliveries of 5-100. There has been some buying latterly for southern account, but unless orders should increase, and especially outsiders generally should come in, crop accounts cannot be expected greatly to effect our market. In Europe they will make themselves apparently but little felt. Stocks at the ports, and especially at the mills being as yet too large and consumers as small, speculators will probably await developments. At the third call August brought 10.07, September short notice 10.04, October 10.10, December 10 20, March 10 55, May 10.77. Futures closed steady 2@3-100 lower than yesterday."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—noon—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 8,100; American 6,650; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 40-64, 5 39-64; September and and October delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; October and November delivery 5 37-64, 5 36-64; November and December delivery 5 36-64; December and January delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; January and February delivery 5 40-64; April and May delivery 5 47-64, 5 46-64; futures opened flat.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—1:30 p. m.—Sales of American 5,100 bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—3:00 p. m.—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is dull and rather lower for all articles.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 38-64; November and December delivery 5 36-64; December and January delivery 5 38-64 January and February delivery 5 39-64 February and March delivery 5 41-64; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, August 28—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10⅛; middling Orleans 10⅜; sales 202 bales; net receipts —; gross 4,406; consolidated net receipts 2,039; exports to Great Britain 298.

GALVESTON, August 28—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 575 bales; gross 575; sales 231; stock 13,318.

NORFOLK, August 28—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 21 bales; gross 21; stock 13 835; sales 788; exports coastwise 326.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛; low middling 9⅝; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts —; gross 125 bales; sales none; stock 9,757; sales to spinners 160.

BOSTON, August 28—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; low middling 9⅞; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts —; gross 185 bales; sales none; stock 5,880; exports to Great Britain 298.

WILMINGTON, August 28—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 7 15-16; net receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales none; stock 1,290.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; low middling 10; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts none; gross none; stock 6,186 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 28—Cotton dull; middling 9 7-16; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8 11-16; net receipts 433 bales; gross 435; sales 250; stock 3,877.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16; low middling 9⅜; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 746 bales; gross 746; sales 325; stock 51,196.

MOBILE, August 28—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; good middling 9⅝; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 41 bales; gross 41; sales none; stock 3,010.

MEMPHIS, August 28—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9⅝; good middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 21 bales; gross 21; shipments 325; sales 350; stock 9,772; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, August 28—Cotton quiet and dull; middling 9¾; low middling 9½; good ordinary —; net receipts 180 bales; shipments none; sales 132.

CHARLESTON, August 28—Cotton dull; middling 9⅞; low middling 9⅝; good ordinary 9; net receipts 218 bales; gross 218; sales none; stock 2,530.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28 1883.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	1 01⅝	1 01⅝	1 00¾	1 00⅞
September	1 01¾	1 01¾	1 01⅛	1 01⅛
October	1 03⅝	1 03⅝	1 03	1 03
PORK				
September	12 17½	12 17½	11 95	11 95
October	12 30	12 30	12 07½	12 07½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
October	6 50	6 52½	6 47½	6 47½

Flour, Grain and Meal

BALTIMORE, August 28—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.00@$5.00; family $5.25@$6.00; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.00@$6.50 Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75; superlative patent $5.75. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western lower, closing steady; southern red $1.13@$1.16; amber $1.15@$1.18; No. 1 Maryland $1.17¼@$1.17¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.15@$1.15⅛. Corn, southern dull; western dull; southern white 60@62; yellow 62@64. Oats higher; southern 32@38; western white 35@38; mixed 33; Pennsylvania 35@38.

ATLANTA, August 28—Flour—Steady; patent process $7.00@$7.50; fancy $6.25@$6.50; extra family $6.00@$6.25; family $5.00@$5.50. Wheat—Chicago—Quiet and steady and showing no quotable change. The close stood: August $1.00⅞, September $1.01⅛, October $1.03. Local market remains steady as follows: No. 2, car lots, $1.16, No. 3, car lots, $1.10@$1.12; no Georgia wheat of any consequence is being received. Corn—White car lots bulk 60; less quantities sacked 67c. Meal—67½@70c. Oats—Car lots, 41; small quantities 45c. Wheat Bran—Car lots 80c; less quantities 90c. Grits—$4.25 ℔ barrel.

NEW YORK, August 28—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $4.25@$5.30; good to choice $5.55@$6.87½. Wheat, spot about steady with prices not materially changed; No. 2 spring $1.14½; ungraded red 99@$1.27; do. white 85@$1.21; No. 2 red spot $1.17¼@$1.17¾; August $1.17@$1.17⅛; September $1.17¼@$1.17⅞. Corn, spot grades held firm; ungraded 57@64; do. white 60@63; No. 2 spot 63¾; August 63¼; September 63⅝. Oats, spot and August ⅝@1⅛c lower; No. 2 35¼@36. Hops firm and fairly active; medium to choice 30@35.

CHICAGO, August 28—Flour quiet, unchanged; choice family grades especially held firmly; common to choice spring $3.50@$5.00; Minnesota $3.50@$4.25; bakers $4.25@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.50; winter wheat $4.00@$6.25. Wheat unsettled, less active and easier; regular $1.00½ August. Corn in fair demand but unsettled and easier; No. 2 51⅛ cash; 50¼@50⅜ September. Oats, cash higher; 28 cash; 26⅜@26⅝ September.

ST. LOUIS, August 28—Flour easier; family $3.80@$3.90; fancy $5.20@$5.35. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.03⅝@$1.04¾ cash; $1.05⅛ September. Corn, cash firmer; 45¼@46⅞ cash; 45⅞@46 September. Oats firm; 25¾@26½ cash; 25¼@25⅜ September.

LOUISVILLE, August 28—Flour unchanged; extra family $3.00@$3.25; A No. 1 $4.25@$4.50; high grades $6 00@$6.25. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.05 Corn dull; No. 2 white 54; No. 2 mixed 50. Oats quiet; mixed western 28.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Flour dull; family $4.60@$5.10; fancy $5.40@$6.00. Wheat weaker; No. 2 red winter $1.05@$1.07¼ cash. Corn stronger; 52 cash. Oats firmer at 29@29½ cash.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 28—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ℔ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; Howard cement car lots $1.35; do. retail $1.75; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA August 28—Leather—The market continues firm but remarkably steady. Trade is fair and orders are coming in freely; we quote good damaged No. 1, 25; do. No. 2, 22@24; good stamp 28; medium good stamp 27; S. W. good stamp 26; whiteoak sole 38@42; harness 25@40.

ATLANTA, August 28—Paper—Trade is active; prices steady. Manilla No. 1 10@12c ℔ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb, good wrapping 4@6c ℔ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ℔ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7¼c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, August 28—Hay—Timothy, car lots, $18.00@$19.50 per ton; small quantities $20.00; mixed hay $16.00@$17.00; clover $17.50@$18.00.

ATLANTA, August 28—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ℔ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

ATLANTA, August 28—Hides—Dry flint 13; dry salt 11½; damaged D salt 10; wet salted 7; damaged W salted 6. Season over for fur skins.

ATLANTA, August 28—Wool—Dull; washed 30; unwashed 18@20; burry 12@15.

ATLANTA, August 28—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, August 28—Tallow—7@7½.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, August 28—Pork in fair demand but lower; $11.92½@$12.00 cash; $11.92½ August and September. Lard easier and lower; 8.35 cash, August and September. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 6 80; short clear 7.15.

NEW YORK, August 28—Pork dull and heavy in sympathy with the west; new mess spot $14.00@$14.12½. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 7⅝. Lard 6@8 points lower, closing weak; prime steam spot 8.75; September 8.74@8.80.

LOUISVILLE, August 28—Provisions steady; new mess pork $15.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 6⅞; clear sides 7⅛. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 7⅝; clear sides 8¼; hams, sugar-cured 14. Lard choice kettle rendered 11½.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Provisions, fair jobbing demand. Mess pork $15.00. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides packed 7⅝@8. Bacon, shoulders 8¼; clear rib sides 9; hams 15¾@16¼. Lard, refined 10¼.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Pork quiet and steady at $13 00@$13.25. Lard, nothing doing. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 7¼. Bacon steady; shoulders 7; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 8.

ST. LOUIS, August 28—Pork quiet; jobbing at $12.60. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon active; long clear 7¼; short ribs 7.25@7.40; short clear 7⅝@7¾. Lard quiet at 8.

ATLANTA, August 28—Steady; clear rib sides 7¾. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 14@15½. Lard—Tierces, refined, 9¾@10c.

Groceries

ATLANTA, August 28—Market steady. Coffee—Rio 9@11½c; old government Java 22@28. Sugars—Standard A 9⅛; granulated 9¾; white extra C 9; no New Orleans sugars on the market. Molasses—Black strap, 25@26 in barrels. Syrup—Choice 60; strictly prime 55@58; prime 50@52; commons 40@45. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs $1.15; cloves 55; allspice 18; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 8c; Boston butter 7¾c; pearl oyster 7¾c; X soda 5½c; XX do. 5¾c; XXX do. 6. Candy—Assorted stick 11¾c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.25; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15¼. Matches—$2.25; large size $7.00. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5¾. Rice—6½@7c.

NEW YORK, August 28—Coffee, spot steady; fair Rio 9¾; No. 7 Rio, September 7.90@7.95; spot 7.95. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 6 9-16@6 11-16; refined quiet; C 6⅝@7; extra C 7⅛@7⅜; white extra C 7½@7⅝; yellow 6@6½; off A 7¾@8⅛; confectioners A 8¼; standard A 8⅛@8¼; cut loaf 9; crushed 9; powdered 8⅞@9; mould A 8⅝; granulated 8 5-16@8 11-16; Cubes 8⅞. Molasses steady; Cienfugos 24½ flat. Rice unchanged; domestic 5@7; Rangoon 4⅝@4¾; patna 5½; Java 5¾, all duty paid.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8¼@9¾. Sugar quiet; A soft 8⅝.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Sugar easier; hard refined 9@9⅝; New Orleans 6⅝@6¾.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 28—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Whisky active and firm at $1.13.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Whisky steady at $1.18@$1.18½.

LOUISVILLE, August 28—Whisky steady at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, August 28—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, August 28—Whisky steady at $1.16.

Live Stock

CHICAGO, August 28—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 12,000; shipments 2,400; market weak at 10c lower; packing 4.30@4.85; packing and shipping 4.80@5.25; light 5.25@5.70; skips 3.50@4.75; market closed dull. Cattle, receipts 5,500; shipments 2,200; strong, active and firmer; exports 6.00@6.40; good to choice shipping steers 5.30@5.90; common to medium 4.10@5.20. Sheep, receipts 900; shipments 200; active and firm; inferior to fair 2,50@3.50; good 4.00; choice 3.85.

ATLANTA, August 28—We quote: Horses—Plug in fair demand at $80@$175, owing to quality; combination dull at $150@$175; saddle $125@$150. Mules—14-hands $90@$100; 14½-hands $110@$115; 15-hands $120@$125.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Hogs steady; common and light $4.00@$5.75; packing and butchers $4.75@$5.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 28—Spirits turpentine steady at 37½; rosin, strained dull at $1.20; good strained firm at $1.35; tar firm at $1.80; crude turpentine irregular and unsettled; hard $1.25; yellow dip and virgin $2.40@$2.60.

SAVANNAH, August 28—Rosin opened and closed quiet and unchanged; sales 2.4 barrels; turpentine opened easy; regulars, 30 asked, closing quiet with nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, August 28—Spirits turpentine dull at 38; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.25@$1.30.

NEW YORK, August 28—Rosin steady at $1.55@$1.65; turpentine dull and weak at 41.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 28—Eggs—Scarce and firm at 18c with decided upward tendency. Butter—Choice easy 20@22c; prime 10@15c; cooking 5@10c. Poultry—Chickens in good demand at 12½@22c, owing to size. Irish Potatoes—$1.75@$2.00; ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—New $1.00@1.50. Dried Fruit—Market hardly established. The quality of fruit has greatly improved, but it is thought prices will run low; apples 3@4c; unpeeled peaches 3½c; peeled 7@10c. Dark fruit not wanted. The above prices refer to sundried fruit. Evaporated will command better prices. Wax—20c. Honey—Strained 11½@12c; in the comb 14@16c. Onions—$1.00@$1. 0 ℔ bushel. Cabbage—3c. Feathers—Choice 60, prime 55. Cheese—Best 14½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 28—Apples—Tennessee $1.50@$2.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—Messina $5.00 ℔ box. Oranges—None. Cocoanuts—None. Pineapples—Market supplied. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00 ℔ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins—New ℔ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—None on market. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ℔ barrel. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Active and firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ℔ lb extra.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

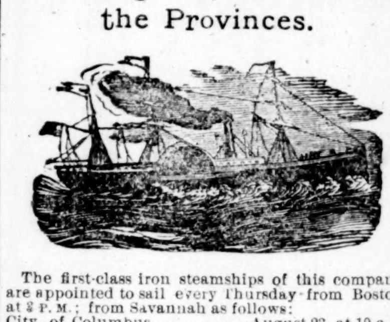
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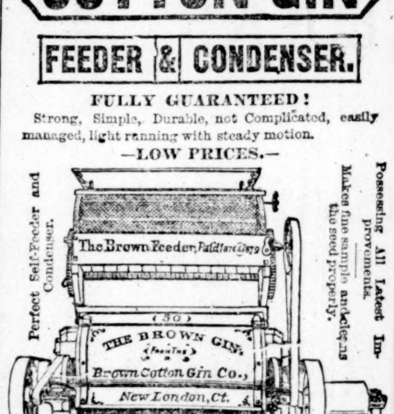


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Gate City........................August 30, at 5 a.m
City of Columbus........................Sept. 6, at 9 p.m.
Gate City........................Sept. 13, at 3.30 a m.
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Strong, Simple, Durable, not Complicated, easily managed, light running with steady motion.
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The Brush is driven by belts at both ends.
The cylinders are large and stiff, with cast steel bearings running in anti-friction metal boxes.
The saws are made by our own machinery from the best Sheffield steel, of Thos. Firth & Son, the teeth will not bend, break off, or turn back.
Iron pulleys throughout, brush strongly made, with adjustable boxes and cast steel journals.
The machine in all parts is well proportioned, strong iron frame, superior workmanship, best material, and fine finish; adjusted to produce best possible results.
Notwithstanding the many added improvements these PRICES will be kept as heretofore published, viz:

Sizes.	Prices of Gins.	With Self-Feeder or Condenser.	With Self-Feeder and Condenser.
30 saw	$ 75 00	$100 00	$125 00
35 "	87 50	116 00	144 50
40 "	100 00	132 50	165 00
45 "	112 50	146 00	179 50
50 "	125 00	160 00	195 00
60 "	140 00	180 00	220 00
70 "	160 00	206 00	252 00
80 "	180 00	232 00	284 00

More Brown Gins have been sold during the past four seasons than any other two makes combined!
N. B. Our manufacturing and shipping facilities are unequalled. Full descriptive circular with hundreds of planters testimonials sent on application. Correspondence Solicited, address,
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NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.
TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8 200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$1,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.
M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets Only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 11, 1883—the 160 Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1,000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to	$265,500

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A Remedy more popular at home, and where best known than all other remedies of its kind.
A Remedy indorsed by the best physicians and druggists at its home.
A Remedy that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.
A Remedy of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said, "I would have given $500 as soon I would a nickel, for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."
A Remedy in regard to which S. J. Cassels, M. D., druggist, of Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed."
A Remedy about which Dr. W. B. Ferrell, La-Grange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last 20 years the medicine you are putting up, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended."
A Remedy of which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the receipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."
A Remedy which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with "the utmost satisfaction," and recommended it to three families, "who found it to be just what it is recommended."
A Remedy of which Pemberton, Iverson & Denison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit."
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A Remedy by which Dr. Baugh, of La Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."
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A Remedy about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a general insurance agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, and always with absolute success."
A Remedy about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.
A Remedy that is cheaper than any other medicine of its kind in the world, because one or two bottles will cure the most obstinate case.
A Remedy in regard to whose unfailing, unrivalled curative properties I have many hundreds testimonials. This great spopular remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator, (Women's Best Friend.)
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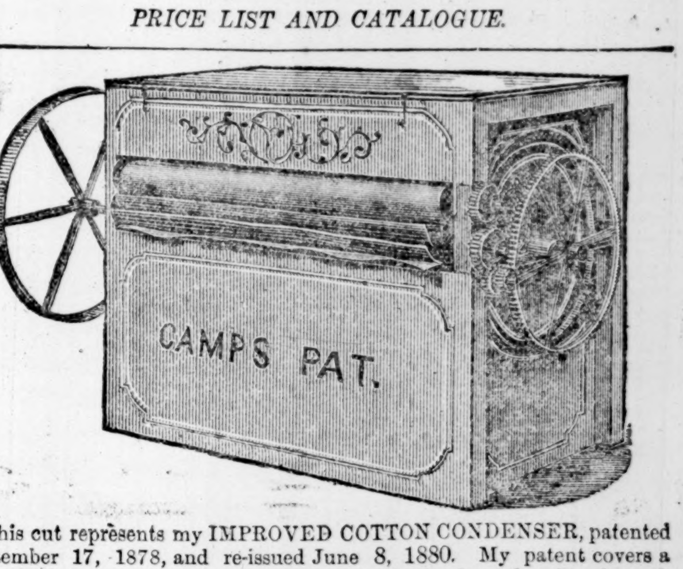
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I am prepared at short notice to furnish a Condenser of this pattern for any Gin made in America. It is so simple that by simply making the inlet to correspond with the discharge flue of the Gin it will work as well on one Gin as another.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE AND ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE OF OUR GUESTS WHO HAVE remained with us all summer, we have determined to keep

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And in order that September may be cheaply and delightfully spent in the mountains, we will reduce our terms for board to the following low rates.

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WHY WAS IT DONE?

THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR CONLEY DISCUSSED.

An Attempt to Pose Joe Nall as the Martyr who Suffered to Save Conley—Postmaster General Gresham's Denunciations of Southern Republicans—The Public Opinion.

It now seems as if the recent stir in the post-office can be attributed to the trouble arising from the shortage of the accounts of Mr. Nall. As to why this should have caused such a general discharge is not known, for none of the discharged parties have been heretofore at all implicated in the matter. Indeed, they are implicated now only in so far as Mr. Nall does so himself, and it now appears that it was through his maneuvers that such wide-spread changes have been ordered.

For the past week he has been with the inspectors in charge quite frequently, and has been consulted very freely. However it is quite positive that reports have gone to Washington which have placed Governor Conley in a wrong position, and has reflected upon his management of the office, the effort having evidently been made to saddle upon him the responsibilities of the last shortage of several thousand dollars.

POSING JOE NALL AS A MARTYR.

The following press telegram was sent over the country on Monday from Washington:

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Postmaster-General Gresham was asked to night to explain the summary suspension of Postmaster Conley, of Atlanta, announced this morning. He said that he had suspended him, because his office, one of the most important post-offices in the country, was so loosely and dishonestly managed. In this respect it was the worst in the country. Some six months ago a deficit in the accounts of the Atlanta post-office of $8,000 was reported to the postmaster general. Without satisfying the postmaster-general that the responsibility for the loss really rested on his shoulders the cashier of the Atlanta office assumed it. The postmaster-general not being satisfied ordered an investigation. The report resulting from this inquiry convinced him that Postmaster Conley and not his cashier, was responsible for the deficit. Thereupon, the president being absent, he ordered Postmaster Conley's suspension. No one but the president can dismiss him. Postmaster-General Gresham also sent Postoffice Inspector Camp, one of the best inspectors in the service, to Atlanta, with instructions to completely reorganize the office if he found such a radical change necessary. Camp arrived at Atlanta yesterday. Postmaster General Gresham has not heard from him yet. He proposes to put the Atlanta office in perfect condition. Postal officials say that Postmaster Conley is very old and infirm, and that his administration of late years has been very lax.

To those who are at all acquainted with the true state of affairs the utter incorrectness of the whole of the alleged statement of the postmaster general is evident.

VINDICATING CONLEY.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION handed the above statement to an important official of the postal department here, and asked him his opinion as to it.

"Well, it clearly shows that an untrue state of affairs have been brought to bear upon the postmaster general in order to secure the removal of Governor Conley. You cannot make me nor the people of Atlanta believe that he is guilty of any dishonesty whatever. I know him too well, and a more honorable man was never in the service of the government."

"Did the report of any inspector ever implicate him in any dishonesty in the management to the affairs of the office?"

"Never that I know of, and in this last trouble it was him who assumed all responsibilities and paid every cent of the shortage of one of his assistants."

"Then to what do you attribute his removal?"

"Well, Atlanta is a very important office, and of course has many men in its employ, both in the city and on the road. Of course there is more or less dishonesty to be found in so many employes, and of late the inspectors have been particularly successful in catching up with it. So much of it probably gave the postmaster general a wrong impression of the management, and made him conclude to make a clean sweep and start anew. The same trouble would, however, have occurred with any one at the head, but none could have been more active nor determined to put an end to it than Governor Conley."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CRITICISED.

The reporter afterward talked to another official, who in a very quiet way, is disposed to look very unfavorably upon the postmaster general and his way of doing business.

"I would not be at all surprised," he remarked, "if he had not made a precisely similar statement to the one you hand me. I suppose he was willing to believe any strictures upon Governor Conley, for it was only a short while ago that he made the remark "that the whole of the southern republicans were a set of damned rascals." As to the laxity of Governor Conley's administration for late years I will only say that no office has more continually improved in management nor made a better showing to the government of its work."

GOVERNOR CONLEY'S INTENTIONS.

Governor Conley is still at a loss to know for what reason he was removed. He remarked yesterday to a CONSTITUTION reporter that he felt very grateful to the people of Atlanta for their confidence in him and their good words.

"What do you propose to do?"

"I will probably go to Washington shortly, and if nothing else can be done I can at least prove myself to be right, whether or not I am reinstated."

Messrs Tuller and Raines are still with the office, closing up their business. Governor Conley remarked yesterday, in conversation with the reporter, that there never were two more faithful workers than those two young men. For the past year they have not only done their own work but that of others has been placed upon them, and he had noticed that their management had made a better showing. He had implicit confidence in them, and knows them to be energetic, careful and perfectly reliable. The characters of both of these young gentlemen are too well known in the city to fear any trouble on their part.

The postmaster for the time, Mr. Camp, has settled down to work and thinks that it will probably be until the return of the president from his western trip before anything further is done. He is regarded as one of the government's best inspectors, and being a man of a pleasant disposition and easy manners, will make friends in the city.

THE SLATER FUND.

How it is to be Used—A Talk With Dr. Atticus G. Haygood.

Yesterday Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., president of Emory college and agent of the Slater fund, passed through Atlanta. He was on his way from Chautauqua to his home in Oxford.

A CONSTITUTION representative met him during his brief stay in the city and inquired what arrangements he was making for the disposal of the Slater fund.

"Nothing definite has yet been done," said the doctor. "I have been surveying the field and trying to ascertain where the money can be best used."

"Have you been through most of the south?"

"Yes, I have visited schools in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. I hope to go to Virginia in the early fall."

"What do you find to be the condition of the negro schools in these states?"

"I find them all in need of what the Slater fund proposes to do for them. The object of the fund is to supply the negroes with better teachers, trained teachers of their own race. Every one of the states I mentioned, indeed, all the southern states, furnish a school system for the negroes. Appropriations are necessarily small and the methods of education imperfect because there are no teachers trained especially for the work. We want to cooperate with the states and enable them to do efficiently what they are now doing imperfectly."

"How is it proposed to apply the fund?"

"On two general principles. First, to give it to those schools best fitted for preparing the negro youth to teach; and, secondly, in that class to prefer those schools which couples industrial education or training in the practical sciencies with a regular academic course."

"Do you find any such schools for the negroes?"

"Several. There are others which are conforming to this standard, and I have no doubt we shall soon have schools enough to use the income from the fund to good advantage."

"What amount will be spent annually by the trustees of the Slater fund?"

"They have appropriated $20,000 from April to October of this year. The trustees will meet in October to see what had best be done then. I suppose that between $50,000 and $60,000 will be spent annually."

"Are you hopeful of national aid to education?"

"Yes. It was the object and aim of my address at Chautauqua to plead for national aid and to show why the south has a righ to ask it, though the meager telegraphic summaries of my remarks hardly indicate their purpose or their general direction. I took there the same position I did before the convention of state school superintendents in Washington last February. The government is responsible for the freedom and enfranchisement of the negro, and it is the duty of the government to help prepare him for the place it has given him. To be fit for the citizenship he has received he must be educated and the southern states have a right to ask the national government to aid them in the work. Any of the proposed plans of national aid will help our common school systems wonderfully. The best of them, to my mind, is that which proposes to distribute whatever sum is annually appropriated between the states on the basis of illiteracy and leaves it to be applied under our own state regulations."

The doctor never looked heartier or better. He seems to have the slater business well in hand and speaks with confidence of the good results to come from the great work in which he is engaged.

STEALING JEWELRY.

A Negro Man Enters a Jewelry House and Gives the Police a Job.

Early yesterday morning a negro man entered Shuttles Bros. jewelry house, on Marietta, and asked one of the clerks to show him some rings. With that politeness known only to a handler of jewelry, the negro's request was observed. After examining the contents of several ring trays the negro announced that he could find nothing which suited his taste and requested to be shown some sets of jewelry. This request was treated as the former one, but despite the persuasive appeals of the clerk addressed to his dusky customer a sale could not be effected. As soon as the negro left the store the clerk began arranging the jewelry which he had exhibited, and in doing so observed that several rings were gone. The trays in which the rings were kept for display were known to have been full when the negro began his inspection and their loss was instantly attributed to him. Officers Thompson and Bedford were called in and the facts connected with the negroe's visit were detailed to them and an accurate description of the negro and his apparel was submitted by the clerk for their guidance. After a short while spent on the case Officer Thompson became convinced that Howard Reeves was the darkey he wanted, and about three o'clock Reeves was arrested and three of the rings were found in his possession.

BROWN AGAINST BROWN.

Two Negroes of the Same Name, but of Different Blood Fight.

When the throng at the union passenger depot was thickest yesterday Jim Brown and Tom Brown, two negro men, met and began a settlement of a financial problem, which had been bothering both of them for quite a while. After an hour's figuring one Brown alleged that the other Brown owed him ten cents. This obligation the debtor denied, whereupon a quarrel ensued and a fight would then and there have followed but for the fact that the belligerent Browns spied the form of Officer Linam near by. The nearness of the policeman did not cool the anger of the Browns, if it did quiet their demonstrations, and a challenge to "go out on McDonough street and settle the matter," which was given by one was gladly accepted by the other. The quarrel had been observed by quite a crowd, and several persons followed the duelists to the negroes' chosen battleground on McDonough street, near the city limits. After reaching the place where they could mingle without fear of being interrupted by the police, the negroes went for each other in fine style. The weapons used were fists, and in the manly art Jim Brown proved to be so scientific that he knocked Tom Brown out of time in a half-minute round. The defeated Brown did not relish his defeat and, drawing a pistol from his hip pocket, he fired two shots at his adversary. The pistol shots scattered the crowd, and Jim Brown was one of the crowd. But after reaching a place of safety Jim Brown found that he had been shot through his left arm below the elbow, and that the blood was flowing profusely from the wound. Brown quickly sought a physician, had his wound dressed, and then repaired to police headquarters, where he recounted his adventures and gave an accurate description of the Brown who shot him and then fled.

MADDOX'S PART.

Colonel Maddox Explains His Personal Relations to the North Georgia Road.

MT. ETOWAH, near Canton, Ga., August 25. Editors Constitution: As I was leaving Atlanta a few days ago I was handed a copy of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, in which there was an article written, I suppose, by their Atlanta correspondent, giving a lengthy account of the management and many changes of the different companies connected with the building of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. The writer says: "After the road was graded to Canton and abandoned, R. F. Maddox & Co. took charge of it, completing it to Canton." In this he is correct, but he further states that "R. F. Maddox & Co. formed a company with Kinsey, Pulsifer & Co." In this statement he is incorrect. Kinsey, Pulsifer & Co.'s connection was long after I severed my connection with it. My connection with the road was of a short duration, lasting less than twelve months, the day the engine and cars reached Canton in May '78, I abandoned all connection with the road, and since then I have not touched it or its management, or any one who has been connected with it in any shape or form whatever.

It is true I have some stock in the road, but if what I learn, is true, in regard to the large amount of bonds and stock issued by the present contractors, my stock is not worth the paper it is written on, provided they have proceeded legally. Still my stock is not for sale.

The public is not interested in this communication, but there is being so much said and done about this road and its management, and it being now before the legislature and in the courts, and likely to remain, and my name being constantly used in connection with it, I thought it but just to myself to have published the above facts.

I have no doubt but what the Telegraph and Messenger would with pleasure make correction, but as THE CONSTITUTION has a larger circulation over this "noted road" I ask this publication. Yours respectfully,

R. F. MADDOX.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Liver and Kidney Troubles.

Dr. O. G. CILLEY, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia, and derangement of liver and kidneys"

WEST END ROMANCE.

A VETERAN OF WATERLOO, WHOSE LIFE WAS A BATTLE.

Over the Hills to Gregg's Old Hut—A Look Into His Chequered Life—His Service in the British Army in Three Continents—Life in the New World—A Faithful Dog, Etc.

Of all the charming suburbs that enclose our growing city, there is none more inviting, none so peaceful and pleasant as West End. A summer evening spent in wandering over her hills, or resting beneath her ample shades, or quaffing her cool spring waters, will well re pay the weary traveler or the tired, overtaxed citizen. Here, indeed, the active journalist may rest when the evening shadows fall, and here the most charming and gifted of southern writers might easily gather material for another "Mingo," or he might give the particulars of a dance among the "creturs," about the old ruin of which I am soon to speak. Here, too, the slanting shadows and the tinkling bell might inspire an epic worthy of Remus in the old plantation days.

OVER THE HILLS.

With such thought, I wander on, and soon the highest hill is crossed, and here, as the eventide begins, in quiet loneliness, amid the gathering shadows, I can see the ruins of a hut that was once a home—if home we may call this ragged remnant of poverty and decay. The creaking door is gone, the roof has left the sinking rafters, and indeed this old ruin could not shelter either bat or bird. Yet scarce one year has passed since it was the home of one of the most remarkable men that ever found a resting place in Atlanta. In this lonely ruin he lived for years, and though poverty was his only inheritance he bore it like a veteran. His truest friend—his dog—whose tender sympathy and mute affection was indeed an open rebuke to those who, forgetful of the tender grace of charity, often amused themselves at the old soldier's expense. Indeed so strongly impressed upon this only friend were the dire necessities of his master that the scanty prey taken in the morning hunt or in the evening chase was always lain at the old man's feet and never touched by the dog, until he heard his kindly voice. "No, Pat ate your own mate, me good man."

THE OLD MAN'S LIFE.

The subject of this sketch, Ebenezer Linzey Gregg, was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 22nd, 1793. Life to him was indeed a long, stormy war, and though he lived to see four score and nine years the battle was always raging, and the odds ever against him. At the early age of sixteen, when all Europe was ablaze "with war and rumors of war," young Gregg entered the British army and embarked for India with the Eleventh battalion of artillery, under command of Colonel McGinnis. The Rev. Charles Oulton was chaplain of this battalion for two years. Beneath the burning suns of India, did he struggle to uphold that flag which was the pride and glory of his youth, and to which he clung with loyal heart even to his latest day. His term of service having expired in India, with glad heart he sailed with his battalion for the home of his boyhood.

BATTLING NAPOLEON.

But ere the shores of old Ireland greeted his vision the entire command joined the forces of the iron duke, then struggling for mastery with him who bid fair to lay Europe at his feet. Years of toil, hardship and privation came to an end when Waterloo was fought and gained. Wellington's victory in this greatest of modern engagements ended the struggle, and the lonely imprisonment of the Corsican hero gave to Europe a breathing spell of peace and rest that they had neither known or felt for years. The great armies now were disbanded, and the war worn veterans in numbers turned their eyes to the home of peace and plenty beyond the Atlantic, and with them came young Gregg, now in the prime and flush of early manhood.

IN THE NEW WORLD.

The year 1823 saw him safely landed in Charleston and from thence he moved to Augusta. A few years later he had taken a wife and was blessed with a happy home, and here in this garden spot of earth he might have grown to ripe old age in affluence and comfort. But again when the hard toil of manhood was over and his manly sons had grown to help and support him the wild ravages of war brought sorrow, poverty and distress to him as it did to all in our peaceful, happy land. The terrible struggle of the confederacy called the old hero again to the front and he answered the call with his household. Three sons died in the cause, and at last broken by war, disease and sorrow, the old man was left friendless and alone.

HIS LIFE IN ATLANTA.

He wandered to Atlanta, and can we wonder that hence forth he became a hermit? Can we marvel that he courted neither society or even companionship? For more than seventeen years he lived alone. A little patch of land and a miserable hut supplied most of the calls of nature. Too independent either to beg or complain, in this old ruin he passed the evening of his life in solitude and silence, his dog his only friend and companion. Yet this lonely recluse had many traits that would adorn the character of those who passed him by with disdain and quiet indifference. A lasting gratitude to those who showed him the least sympathy or kindness, an independence of character that made him spurn to ask assistance, even in the direst necessity. A perfect devotion to the church of his fathers on whose open doors his back was never turned. Indeed, one of his last requests was "See that I am buried according to the rules of the "Protistant Episcopal church." Poor old soldier. As the summer of '82 deepened into autumn, the Great Captain of our salvation called him from this earthly struggle to rest upon the everlasting hills. Pat, his only friend, passed away before his master and alone poor and friendless this old veteran of Waterloo enlisted for the last time in that great army that are forever passing over the river and who never return, because they find peace and rest beneath the banners of Him who is daily calling the roll and Who giveth his beloved sleep.

GLOVER'S GORE.

In a Family Row Outside Pressure is Brought to Bear—The Result.

Jim Glover, a colored citizen of the fourth ward, came near bleeding to death yesterday morning from a wound on the left side of his head, which he received at his home. It appears from what can be ascertained concerning the difficulty that Glover and his wife do not enjoy each other's society as much as they should. The obstacle in the way of enjoyment is a negro man named Wright, for whom Glover's wife has a particular fondness. Early yesterday morning Glover encountered Wright near his house and the two quarrelled. Then a fight ensued, which Glover's wife attempted to quell, but without success, as the two men fought until Glover was compelled to abandon the field. As he retreated Glover found that he was bleeding copiously from a wound on the left side of the head over the temple. In a few minutes he began to grow weak from the loss of blood and finally fainted. He was then carried to Dr. Drake's office, where the flow of blood was stopped and the wound properly dressed. It is not positively known by whom Glover's wound was inflicted, but it is the general impression that Wright did it with a razor.

THE COLORED PRESS.

Meet and Revolve Various Things—Four Papers Represented and What They Did

The State colored press association met in the city yesterday, being called to order by R. R. Wright, of Augusta.

The papers represented were the Defense, the Vindicator, the Echo and the Progressive Age.

Wright was made president and W. A. Pledger secretary of the association.

A resolution was passed urging the colored press to discuss matters and differ from one an other in editing their papers without indulging in personalities.

Also, a resolution urging the colored press to conduct their papers in such a way as to bring before the public all the outrages being perpetrated upon any class of people, especially the colored people. And also, to make an effort to secure colored representation in the state government departments.

Also, resolutions urging the legislature to defeat the Tutt bill on labor, as it was really a strike at the liberties of the colored people, and asking that it prolong the sessions of the public schools from three to six months.

After passing resolutions of regret at the death of Edwin Belcher and John H. Brown, the body adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Augusta, on the second Tuesday in May.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A Glimpse of Current Events in Atlanta—Gossip of All Kinds.

During his trip to New York Lieutenant Vorhis will purchase uniforms for the Musical Union band.

The jail was given three additional boarders yesterday. None of the prisoners are confronted with serious charges.

Officer Flynn has secured a leave of absence for one month. Supernumerary Nolan has been detailed to fill the vacancy.

Transactions with the real estate agents have been slow for the past two weeks, but every member of the brigade is hopeful and predict a big boom in Atlanta dirt this fall.

Luddington, the wandering man with a wandering mind, is still occupying apartments in the city prison, as also is the one legged self-surrendered prisoner. Both men are given the liberty of the prison.

Bob Mays, a small negro boy, was kicked by a mule yesterday near the junction of Peters and Walker street, and was seriously injured. His nose was broken and several teeth knocked out by the mule's kick.

Trinity church: This evening at 7:45 p. m. The membership is affectionately respected to meet for prayer and interchange suggestions and counsels as to spiritual welfare of the church and plans of work for the fall season.

The alarm of fire turned in yesterday afternoon from box 16 was caused by a small blaze detected in the residence of Mr. Sam W. Small on Washington street. The fire was detected in time to extinguish it before much damage was done.

Pattie Sandford was arrested yesterday upon a warrant charging her with larceny. The complainant is Mrs. White, who lives on Clifford street, and who alleges that the accused stole a lot of wearing apparel from her some weeks ago.

The residence of Peter Manley, on Kennesaw alley, was entered by burglars night before last, and a box containing nearly forty dollars was abstracted from the room in which Manley and his wife were sleeping. Manley is a hard working negro man, and the box contained money which he had been saving for more than a year.

Dr. Foute, the evening watch at the stationhouse, has gone to Loudon, Tenn., to testify in the Loudon county safe burglar case. The burglars were arrested in Atlanta, and Dr. Foute's knowledge of the case was acquired by his part in the arrest. The evidence against the burglars seems to be conclusive. Dr. Foute will be absent for nearly two weeks.

A good medical tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Publishers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION Parties who have ordered will receive the copies ordered by mail.

Dr. Pierce said: "I have found Smith's liver tonic to be more effectual in relief of habitual constipation than anything I have ever used. It is the best of these liver medicines." L. Pierce. All druggists sell Smith's liver tonic. we sa&w

Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa will be in Atlanta soon.

Every one who has ever tried "Turkish Liniment" says it is the best ever compounded. For sale by druggists. Prepared by Dr. Lyndon, Athens, Ga. we sa&w

Every drug store in Georgia has Smith's Worm Oil. It gives universal satisfaction. we sa&w

John Keely's double-width English Cashmeres at 15c beat the world.

Some of the friends of Mrs. J. R. Gregory have started a subscription to purchase the picture painted by her of Hon. B. H. Hill, for the university of Georgia. The picture is a splendid one, and it is a proper gift from friends to the university.

The following letter from Chancellor Mell will explain itself:

ATHENS, August 20th, 1883.

Mrs. J. R. Gregory, Atlanta, Ga.—Madam: Yours of 18th instant has been received. You say your "friends are trying to purchase [one of your portraits of Hon. B. H. Hill] by subscription to present to the university," and you add that "after the subscription is made you will allow me to choose which I prefer." Please let that question be decided by the family of the deceased statesman. If your portrait of Mr. Hill be as good and characteristic a likeness as your crayon of the lamented Judge Martin J. Crawford, it would be a valuable contribution to our art gallery.

Thanking you and your friends for the interest you take in this matter, I subscribe myself,

Yours very respectfully, P. H. MELL,
Chancellor University of Georgia.

Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa will be in Atlanta soon.

Indians make good brakemen. Nobody cares when one is killed.

"SAMARITAN NERVINE would be cheap at $100 a bottle. It cures fits." J. Sterling, Charleston, S. C. Only $1.50 per bottle, Druggists.

A man these days with only one shirt to his back will be about as comfortable as the next man.—Grit.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Softens the hair when harsh and dry.
Soothes the irritated scalp.
Affords the richest lustre.
Prevents the hair from falling off.
Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.

Summer seems to have forgotten something and has returned to remain until she finds it.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. $2. By mail. Depot 429 Canal street, New York.

John Keely's double-width English Cashmeres at 15c beat the world.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!

Cured without the use of the knife, powder or salve. No charge until cured. Write for references. DR. A. A CORKINS,
su thu 11 E. 29th street, N. Y.

SAFES.

Parties needing Safes should get prices on Herring & Co.'s "Patent Champion" Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Illustrated Catalogue and prices furnished on application to R. T. Smillie, care Heinz & Berkele, 15 Whitehall street.

Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa will be in Atlanta soon.

John Keely's double-width English Cashmeres at 15c beat the world.

SUMMER CLOTHING

We have a large line of

CECILIAN AND ALPACA COATS AND VEST

in all sizes from boys up: 8 breast, also

EXTRA

long sacks. Also a small lot of

COLORED ALPACA COATS

at $1.50 to $3.00, former prices $3.50 to $5.00. Just received a full line of

"OUR OWN"

perfect fitting dress shirts, in laundried and unlaundried, at the same popular low prices.

A call is respectfully solicited by

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

REMOVAL.

—THE—

ATLANTA BOOK STORE!

HAS REMOVED FROM

NO. 26 MARIETTA STREET

—TO—

No. 43 WHITEHALL STREET.

REMOVAL!

J. G. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REmoved to 55 Whitehall street, and is ready to show a large assortment of fall styles imported piece goods and gent's furnishing goods. Refer to my numerous customers as to my ability of turning out well-made, stylish, good fitting garments.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

SUMMER CASSIMERE SUITS

NOW GOING ON.

PRICES REDUCED 25 PER CENT

FOR

SPOT CASH.



GREAT FUROR

In our Boys and Children's department.

FOR

LOW PRICES

We cannot be approached.

Lose no time in making your selection. REMEMBER we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND the MONEY.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

41 WHITEHALL ST.

TAYLOR'S

PREMIUM COLOGNE

IS REFRESHING AND COOLING.

MOST PLEASING OF ALL COLOGNES FOR THE BATH.

VERY LASTING AND FRAGRANT.

For Sale by all Druggists

AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS

REMOVAL.

OGLESBY & MEADOR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FROM NO. 25 ALABAMA STREET,

TO NOS. 55 AND 57 ALABAMA ST.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 29th, 1883.

FINDING THAT OUR CONSTANTLY INCREASING BUSINESS REQUIRES MORE ROOM, WE have removed from No. 25 Alabama street to the new Lowry building, Nos. 55 and 57 Alabama street. We now have one of the largest Grocery houses in the Southern States, and in thanking our customers for the excellent business they have given us, beg to notify them and the trade generally that we are fully prepared in every particular to take care of their accounts, and to fill their orders to their entire satisfaction. Very respectfully, OGLESBY & MEADOR.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO

OREOLE CELEBRATION,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD BY the Kennesaw Route from Atlanta, September 9, 10, 11 and 12, good to return on or before September 16th, at the low price of $27.90.

For further particulars address

ADAIR & PETERS, Union Depot, or
B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.

ON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 6TH INST. A BASKET PICNIC

Will be given to

INDIAN SPRINGS

E. T., V. and G. railroad for the benefit of

ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.

The train will leave Whitehall street station at 7:30 a. m., a two hour run, returning at 9:30 p. m.

FARE TO SPRINGS AND RETURN

(Including hack hire,)

$1.50

Parties availing themselves of this low rate can remain one day at the springs, returning by regular trains. Father Hennessy went down to see how things work there, and can guarantee to every one a day of

REAL ENJOYMENT.

He hopes that in course of time some live men will get together and do as much, if possible, towards beautifying "This little Eden," as nature has. Tickets may be procured at the company's station, the parsonage or of any of the teachers of the Immaculate Conception Sunday-school.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

BY THE

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

Tickets are on sale to all Virginia Springs and North Carolina Health and Pleasure Resorts.

ATLANTA TO ASHEVILLE, N. C., and RETURN,

$12.50!

ATLANTA to WARM SPRINGS, N. C., and return

$12.50.

Tickets good to return until October 31st, 1883. Stop over privileges allowed.

This line has two daily through trains to all Eastern Points. Perfect Pullman Car Service on both trains. Quick time and sure connections.

Excursion tickets are also on sale to Tallulah Falls and all other North Georgia Summer Resorts.

For further information, write or call on

C. W. CHEARS, M. SLAUGHTER,
S. W. Agt., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. A. Richmond Va.
C. E. SERGEANT, Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 27th, 1883.—Catherine Lambert has applied for exemption of personality and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 18th day of September, 1883, at my office.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

MARK BERRY'S LEATHER DEPARTMENT

—:o:—

A separate and distinct Leather Store, where can be found all kinds of Imported Stocks

OAK AND HEMLOCK,

CALFSKINS,

SHOE FINDINGS,

TOOLS, ETC.

—:o:—

THE BEST BRAND

—OF—

HEMLOCK

—AND—

WESTERN OAK

Sole and Harness always on hand in large quantities.

—:o:—

READY FITTED UPPERS

A Specialty. Send for Catalogue and Fashion Plate.

MARK BERRY,

ATLANTA GA.

GATE CITY

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Of all descriptions, D. M. Flooring, Beaded Ceiling, Brackets, Mantles, Scroll and Mill Work a specialty. Orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. City office No. 10 Wall St. Mill office and Yard cor. Humphries and Glenn Sts (E. T. V & Ga. R. R.)

TILLMAN HOUSE,

Nos. 122 & 124 West Market St.,

(Between First and Second.)

LOUISVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY RENOVated and refitted, and our table is supplied with the best the market affords.

MRS. E. A. TILLMAN, Proprietor,
W. H. JACOBY, Manager. Formerly of Atlanta.
su-wed-1m.

NEW HOUSE! NEW GOODS!

GRAND OPENING OF THE

NEW YORK FURNITURE STORE

137 WHITEHALL ST.,

DANIEL WOLF, Proprietor,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS now opening a full and complete line of Furniture from the best manufactures in the North and West, which will be sold, "not sacrificed," at the lowest possible prices. DANIEL WOLF,
137 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

McBRIDE & Co.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The largest and most complete stock of

CROCKERY,
GLASS, WOODEN
AND TINWARE

in the south for sale at McBride & Co's. Gem and Mason Fruit Jars at bottom figures.

LOWEST PRICES KNOWN SINCE 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR

BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the publi my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britania Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝ New York at 10¼; in Atlanta at 9¼.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 28, 10:31, P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29 94	76	65	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.95	74	...	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.00	84	74	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.04	81	74	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	83	...	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.96	79	68	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.94	79	71	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.98	82	72	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.95	79	67	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Palestine	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Savannah	29 92	78	...	N. E	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a. m.	30.09	68	61	E.	Light	.00	Hazy.
10:31 a. m.	30.08	77	69	N. E.	Light	....	Clear.
2:31 p. m.	29 98	81	63	N.	Light	.00	Fair
6:3 p. m.	29 94	80	64	Calm	.....	....	Clear.
10:31 p. m.	29 94	78	65	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.

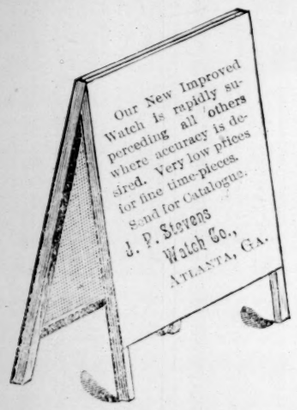
Mean daily bar.	30.00	Maximum ther.	82 5
" " ther.	75.0	Minimum "	66.2
" " hu'y	67.1	Total rainfall	.23

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max Tem	Min Tem	Rain Fall.
Atlanta	82	66	.00
Spartanburg	87	67	.00
Toccoa	89	67	.00
Gainesville	87	70	.00
Dalton	91	69	.00
Calhoun	88	67	.00
Cattersville	85	69	.00
West Point	86	66	.00
Newnan	68	66	.00
Griffin	84	65	.00

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE		
1 Wilmington	85	64	.00
2 Charleston	74	66	.00
3 Augusta	88	68	.00
4 Savannah	86	68	04
5 Atlanta	87	67	.00
6 Montgomery	90	67	.00
7 Mobile	93	66	.00
8 New Orleans	92	68	.01
9 Galveston	96	66	.00
10 Vicksburg	92	63	.00
11 Little Rock	95	60	.00
12 Memphis	91	61	.00
Mean of Districts	89.9	65.3	.00



PERSONAL.

Colonel Thomas Raine has gone to New York.

Mr. Henry Goetchins, of Columbus, is in the city

Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa will be in Atlanta soon.

Major A. O. Bacon passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way north.

Mr. James H. Blount, congressman from the sixth district, is at the Markham.

Major S. Frank Warren, of the Markham, contemplates an early trip to Florida.

Tom Brown, who shot Jim Brown yesterday evening, was captured by the police this morning.

Mrs. Daniel Flynn and Miss Ida Flynn, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives in Grantville and Fairburn.

Major Benj. E. Crane has returned to Atlanta from New York, where he has been for the past two weeks.

Dr. A. G. Hobbs returned to the city to-day with his wife, who had been visiting her parents in Indianapolis during the summer.

General Phil Cook is in the city. He has recently spent several days at the Louisville exposition. It is remarked by his friends that he is looking wonderfully well.

Major Blacknall leaves this evening on the Air-Line, for a trip to Philadelphia—the general headquarters for the Bull Durham tobacco. The major says while there he will make arrangements to have cast a magnificent full life-size bronze bull, to place in the new Kimball house, and he says it shall be such a one as will be an ornament to the magnificent new hotel now under construction.

Mr. Alf Ford has just returned home from New York and the northwest, where he purchased a stock of fancy groceries, foreign and California fruits, canned goods, cigars, confectionery, nuts, etc. He will sell at wholesale and retail, at No. 34 Peachtree street. He will refit his store, and expects to open in five or six days.

Shipments of Melons.

Melon shipments from Atlanta via Western and Atlantic railroad yesterday one car forwarded to Chattanooga.

MY STORE IS NOW COMPLETE.

I AM SELLING

CLOTHING

AT VERY MUCH

REDUCED PRICES

To close out all stock now on hand.

A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

NOW IN TRANSIT.

AND WILL BE RECEIVED THIS WEEK THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS, ALL GRADES,

Ever shown in any southern store. Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged buying these goods the past three weeks, and the choicest designs and latest production of the Carpet trade has been secured. Our arrangements have been made in this department so that our

PRICES WILL BE BEYOND COMPETITION

DON'T FAIL TO LOOK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

PICTURE FRAMES,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

I NOW HAVE THE BEST AND MOST VARIED assortment of gold, oak, plush, antique, bronze and antique chestnut picture frame mouldings, velvet, plush, gold frames, engravings, etchings, and heleotypes, and the handsomest stock of fine stationery, etc., ever in Atlanta. Office supplies, blank books, etc.

D. C. PITCHFORD,
Successor to Lovejoy & Pitchford,
BOOK-SELLER, STATIONER & PICTURE-FRAME DEALER,
28 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA,

1849 ESTABLISHED 1849

LYNCH & LESTER
SUCCESSORS TO
LYNCH & THORNTON
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments,

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low. thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address:

F. L. FREYER,
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN KEELY'S NEW FALL GOODS JUST OPENED.

HERE'S A BARGAIN TO START WITH!

300 pieces double-width English Cashmeres, all colors, 15c yard, never seen before at the price.

500 pieces beautiful new Dress Goods at 20c and 25c yard. Extra styles and superb qualities.

5000 dozen New Hose for Ladies and Misses, all styles and all grades, from the cheapest to the very finest.

Elegant lines of School Hose for Boy's and Girls. Durable, good goods.

20,000 yards new and beautiful Fall Calicoes, extra good styles. Best grades.

New Silks. New Gloves. New Laces. New Table Linens. New goods in every department at

JOHN KEELY'S

"The Leader of Low Prices."



Georgia, Fulton County—Brailsford T. Dent and Dean B. Wing, Complainants, and 1. "La Confiance" Fire Ins. Co. 2. J. Gadsden King. 3. William N. Hawks. 4. The estate of William F. Teston, deceased defendants.—Bill of complaint for discovery, relief, etc., in superior court of Fulton county filed 12th day of June, 1883, to October term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT neither the heirs, nor the legal representatives of the estate of William F. Teston, deceased, reside in the state of Georgia, it is upon motion of complainants solicitor ordered that service of said bill be effected upon the defendant estate of William F. Teston, deceased, by publication in the Daily Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months and that said defendants do appear at the next October term, 1883, of this court, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill. In open court, 12th day of June, 1883.

JOHN D. STEWART,
Judge F. C., presiding.

HENRY B. TOMPKINS,
Complainants Solicitor.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, 12th June, 1883.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing order for publication is a true extract from the minutes of the said superior court.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

Anna Charlotta Wickstrom vs. Carl E. Wickstrom.—Libel for Divorce in Fulton Superior Court. April Term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RETurn of the sheriff in the above stated case that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this state: It is therefore ordered by the court that service be perfected on the defendant by the publication of this order once a month for four months before the next term of this court in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia. W. O. MITCHELL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

Granted:
W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

HIRSCH BROS

GRAND DISPLAY!
NEW FALL GOODS!!
FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

The handsomest stock of Ready-made Clothing in the market.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the choice and novel styles introduced this season.

HIRCSH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.



I have, in my TAILORING DEPARTMENT buite a line of Piece Goods for

SUMMER & FALL PANTS.

And I will make them up C. O. D. at a reduction of **20 per cent** from former prices.

My reason is twofold:

First. I want to clear these goods out of the way of Fall Goods.

In the second place, I want, as far as I can, to give every man a proof positive, before the Fall season sets in, of the place where he can have made

BEST FITTING CUSTOM

CLOTHING

You will find it to your interest to give me a call.

A. O. M. GAY
CLOTHIER AND TAILOR,
37 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

P. J. FALLON,
MASON AND BUILDER.
BRICK AND FRAME BUILDINGS ERECTED.
SEWERS AND DRAIN PIPES LAID.
ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders left at 8 East Alabama or 27½ Whitehall st.

PRINTING.

BEST WORK, QUICKEST TIME
LOWEST PRICES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
ON REQUEST.

THE
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.
ATLANTA.

Established in 1857.

AT 95 WHITEHALL STREET,
Atlanta, Georgia,

PETER LYNCH,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER,

Bottled Ale and Porter, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Crockery, Glass-ware Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Harness, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their proper seasons, etc. A perfect

VARIETY STORE,

Dealing in nearly everything. Large Stocks, Good Goods and Small Profits is my Motto. Just received a large lot of New Turnipseeds of all kinds. Also, Mason's Metal and Glass-top and Millville Fruit Jars. Terms Cash. All orders from the city and country accompanied with the cash will be promptly and faithfully filled as low as the lowest.

Atlanta, August 11, 1883. PETER LYNCH.

CHEAP LUMBER!

ON SEPTEMBER 1st. WE WILL REMOVE TO No. 20 Bartow street, corner W. & A. R. R. To save drayage will sell, for the next ten days, our large stock of

LUMBER, LATHS,
SHINGLES, ETC.

At Greatly Reduced Prices. We are prepared to fill orders for Glen Mary, Coal Creek, and other coals. Also Firewood in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

W. S. WILSON & CO.,
Successors to W. S. WILSON & BRO.,
7 Spring Street, Cor. W. & A. R. R.

SPLENDID STORE ROOM
TO LET.

CORNER ALABAMA AND FORSYTH STS., 30x60 feet, with additional room on same floor if required. Large windows and double doors. None better in the city, and the price moderate. Possession given at once. Apply at corner Alabama and Forsyth streets.

SMITH'S
SCROFULA
SYRUP
CURES NEURALGIA.

DEAR SIR:—

The bottle of Scrofula Syrup bought of you sometime ago, not only cured the sores and eruptions on the young lady, but completely relieved her of severe Neuralgia, that often kept us up half the night. Send me two more bottles for another person.

MRS. A. POPE,
Atlanta, Ga

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER granted by the Hon. W. L. Calhoun, ordinary of the county of Fulton, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Willis Jarrell, deceased, will proceed to sell on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1883, on the premises, at No. 15 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., within the lawful hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property, to-wit All and entire the stock of liquors, wines, beers, whiskeys, tobaccos, cigars, cigarettes, bar furniture and fixtures, one pool table and appurtenances, together with the good will of said business of said deceased and his unexpired lease on said premises and all things and articles to said stock and business appertaining.

JOHN L. MADDOX,
Administrator Willis Jarrell, deceased.

J. EDWARD KIRBY & CO.
(LATE OF BALTIMORE, MD.)
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Office 31 1-2 Broad Street, Up-Stairs.

BUILDERS OF BRICK AND STONE SEWERS. Cement Pavements and Cellar Floors a specialty All work done at the shortest notice and guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

H. W. Grady, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION; Rhode Hill, 29 Peachtree street; R. M. Clarke 27 Peachtree street; W. W. Cox, President Atlanta National Bank; Fay & Eichberg, architects, 19½ Broad street; E. M. Lind, architect, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, 38 Broad street. tf

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC.
Corner, Alabama and Forsyth Streets,
Atlanta, Ga

PUBLICATIONS.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

New Code of Georgia, an elegant Book of 1,337 Pages.
Georgia's Public Servants.
Sliman's Law Forms.
History of Georgia Baptists.
The Christian Index (Weekly.)
The Southern Cultivator (Monthly.)

Orders by mail for any of the above will have prompt attention.

LAST WEEK

OF THE

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT

DOUGHERTY'S

SPOT CASH STORE

Room is needed for the FALL STOCK now beginning to arrive and summer goods must go. Many splendid bargains still to be had for the asking. Who will take advantage of the opportunity and supply their wants? Come and you won't regret it.

REMEMBER!

Spot Cash holds the fort and low prices rule supreme.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

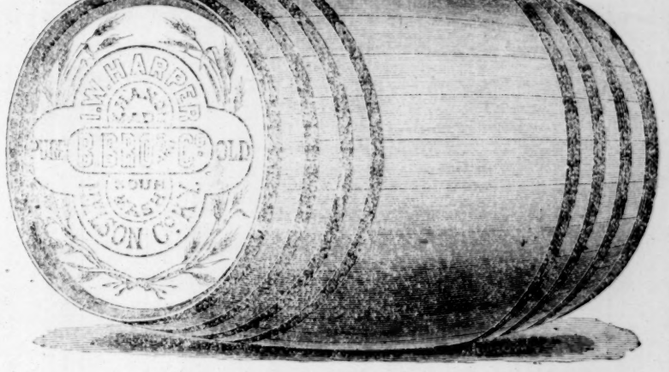
DOUGHERTY'S

SPOT CASH HOUSE

An immense shipment of Towels, Quilts, Soap and Shoes. None such offered, at such low prices, at any CREDIT STORE in the country. Spot Cash in

BUYING AND SELLING

is what does the work. Summer Goods still being slaughtered. Don't you want some of them? Come and get them and bring your neighbor if you want to make him your friend.



I. W. HARPER'S NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY WHISKY

Is Indorsed by the Medical Profession throughout the United States.

Is preferred by Connoisseurs, and

Is used largely in Private Families;

BECAUSE it is an Absolutely Pure Kentucky Product, and made in a district famous for its fine whiskies for nearly a century. Distilled from carefully selected Kentucky Grain, made in the old fashioned way by hand, aged by natural process, it has for years stood in the front rank of Fine Kentucky Whiskies. The Distiller makes it a rule to sell neither to Jobbers nor Rectifiers, and this rule is never violated.

HARPER'S WHISKIES

Are shipped direct from the distiller to the retailer, Consumers can therefore rely on getting the pure article from the dealer.

Sold in all First-Class Saloons and Drug Stores Throughout the South.

BERNHEIM BROS & URI,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PADUCAH KENTUCKY.

